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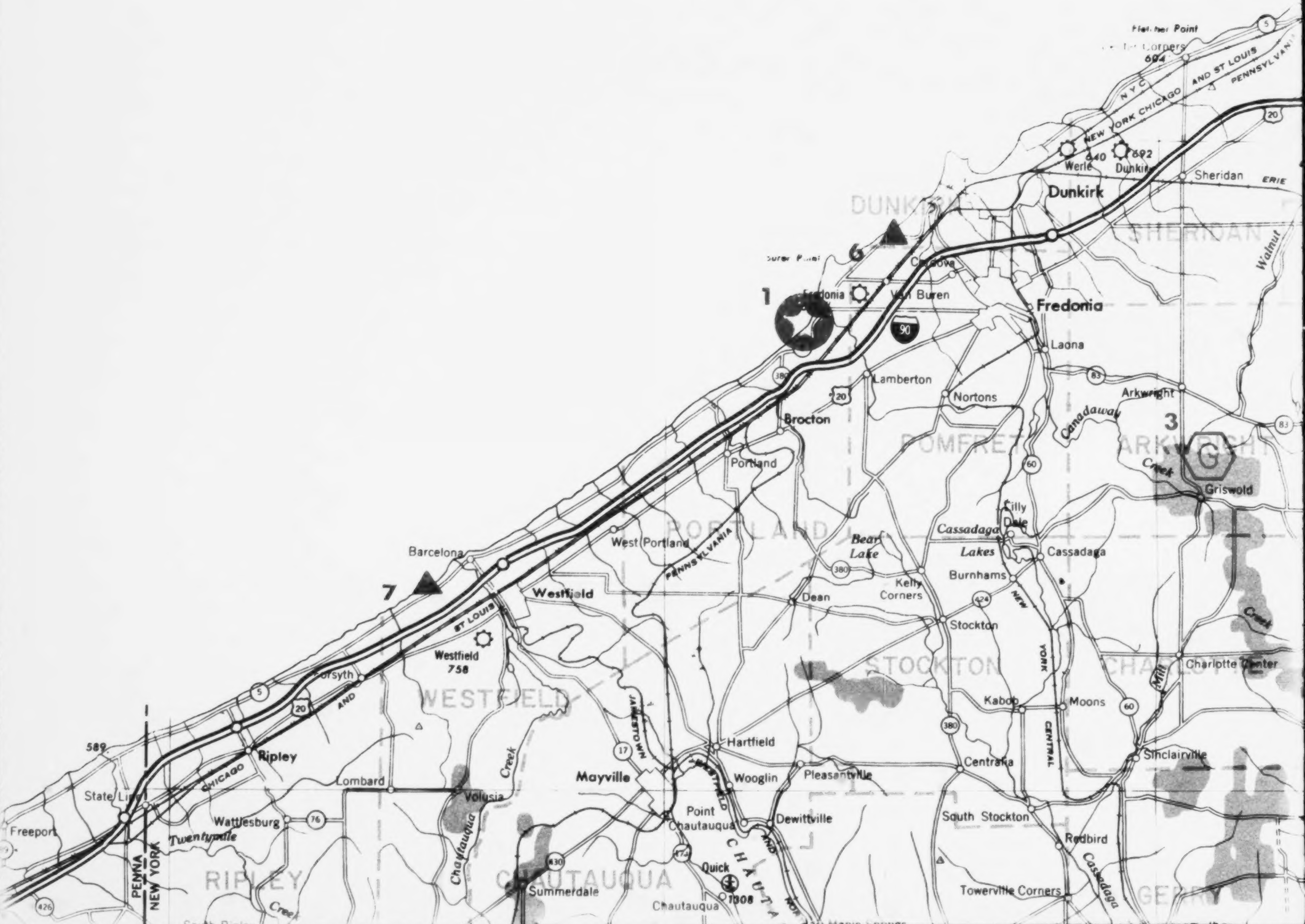
IDENTIFIERS	*Appalachia, New York

ABSTRACT

On August 18, 1965, some 13 counties of southern New York State were declared eligible for participation in the Appalachian Regional Development Program. Another county was added in 1967. Initial state responsibility of the Office of Planning Coordination centered on formulation of a comprehensive development plan for the 11,858-square-mile region. The plan required far more information about existing social and economic conditions than was readily available: What are the human, economic, social, and physical resources of the region? What are its potentials and deficiencies? Most importantly, what investments are needed to stimulate economic growth? To answer such questions, a comprehensive study of the region's resources was initiated which covered agriculture, climate, community facilities, forestry, manpower and industry, minerals, recreational and cultural facilities, soils, transportation, and water. The present document comprises the Phase I detailed inventories in each of the foregoing categories; in addition to 6 maps and 6 tables of data, the document contains a summary of the existing recreational and cultural resources of the New York State Appalachian Region and includes an inventory of local, county, state, and Federal facilities as well as a preliminary analysis of such resources. (AI)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Dunkirk
Fredonia
Sheridan
Werle
Van Buren
Laona
Lamberton
Nortons
Arkwright
Brocton
Portland
West Portland
Barcelona
Westfield
Westfield 758
Forsyth
Ripley
State Line
Freeport
Wattlesburg
Lombard
Volusia
Mayville
Hartfield
Wooglin
Pleasantville
Point Chautauqua
Dewittville
Quick
Summerdale
Chautauqua
Dean
Kelly Corners
Bear Lake
Cassadaga Lakes
Lilly Dale
Cassadaga
Burnhams
Stockton
Kabob
Moons
Centralia
South Stockton
Redbird
Towerville Corners
Sinclairville
Charlotte Center
Griswold
DUNKIRK
SHERIDAN
POMFRET
ARKWRIGHT
PORTLAND
WESTFIELD
STOCKTON
CHARLOTTE
RIPLEY
CHAUTAUQUA
GERRY
PENNA
NEW YORK
NEW YORK CHICAGO AND ST LOUIS
PENNSYLVANIA
NEW YORK CENTRAL
ERIE
Canadaway Creek
Chautauqua Creek
Twentymile Creek
Cassadaga
Walnut
Mill
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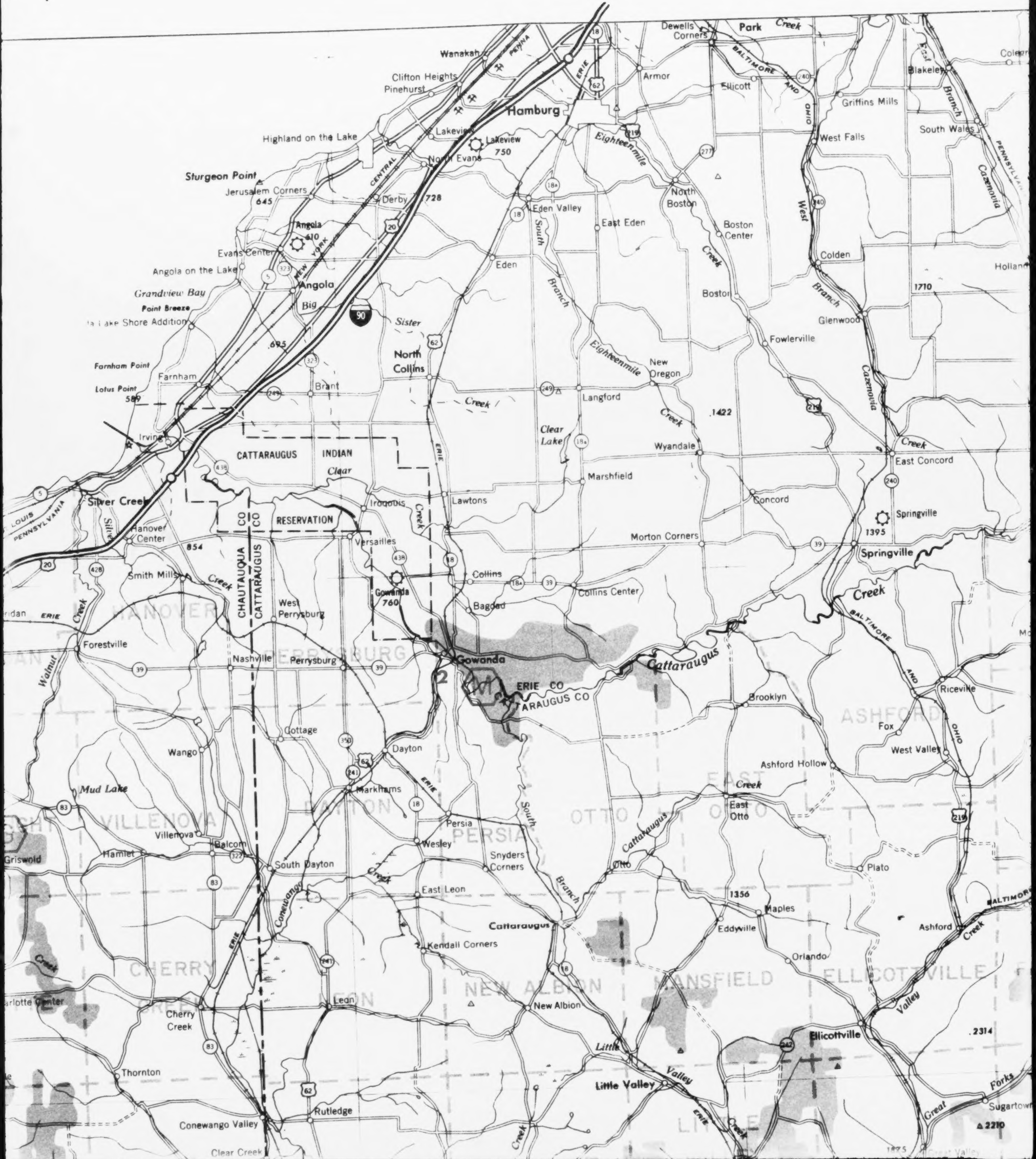
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Clifton Heights
Pinehurst
Hamburg
Highland on the Lake
Lakeview
Lakeview 750
North Evans
Sturgeon Point
Jerusalem Corners
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Derby
728
Angola 610
Evans Center
Angola on the Lake
Angola
Grandview Bay
Point Breeze
Lake Shore Addition
Big
Sister
Creek
695
North Collins
Farnham Point
Farnham
Lotus Point
589
Brant
Irving
CATTARAUGUS
INDIAN
RESERVATION
Clear
Silver Creek
Hanover Center
854
Smith Mills
HANOVER
Forestville
Walnut
Creek
CHAUTAUQUA CO
CATTARAUGUS CO
West Perrysburg
Versailles
Iroquois
Gowanda 760
Gowanda
Nashville
Perrysburg
PERRYSBURG
Collins
Bagdad
Lawtons
Collins Center
Dewells Corners
Park
Armor
Ellicott
BALTIMORE AND OHIO
Eighteenmile
North Boston
Boston Center
Boston
Eden Valley
East Eden
Eden
South Branch
New Oregon
Langford
Clear Lake
Wyandale
.1422
Marshfield
Concord
Morton Corners
Griffins Mills
Blakeley
South Wales
West Falls
West Branch
Colden
Glenwood
Fowlerville
1710
Cazenovia
East Concord
Springville 1395
Springville
Cattaraugus
ERIE CO
CATTARAUGUS CO
Brooklyn
Riceville
ASHFORD
Fox
West Valley
Ashford Hollow
Cottage
Wango
Dayton
Markhams
DAYTON
Mud Lake
VILLENOVA
Villenova
Hamlet
Balcom
Griswold
South Dayton
Persia
PERSIA
Wesley
Snyders Corners
EAST OTTO
East Otto
OTTO
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Maples
Eddyville
Plato
Ashford
East Leon
Conewango
Cattaraugus
Kendall Corners
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CHERRY CREEK
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Little Valley
Rutledge
Conewango Valley
Clear Creek
Great Valley
Great Forks
Sugartown
2210
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ERIE
NEW YORK CENTRAL
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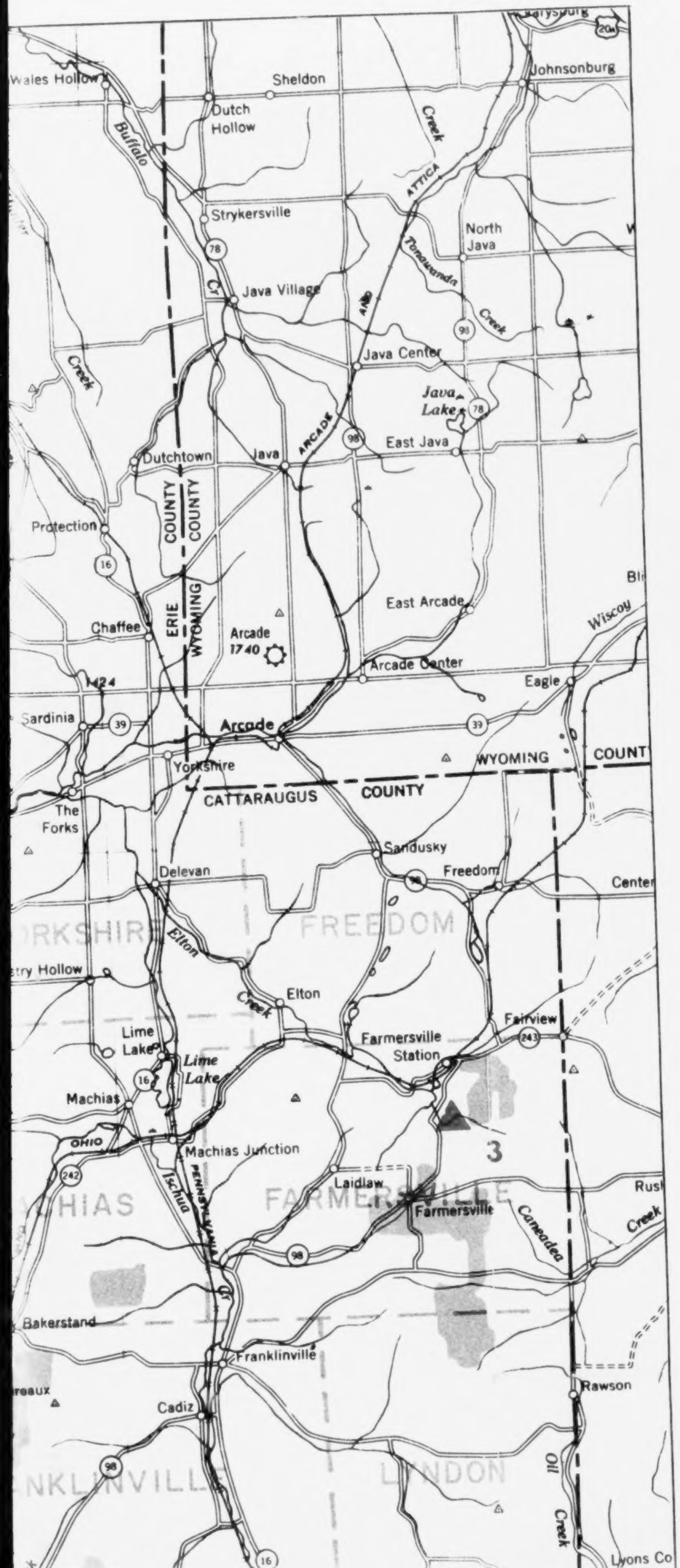
242
Holland
Colegrove

OUTDOOR RECREATION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Dutch Hollow
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Creek
ATTICA
Strykersville
North Java
Tonawanda
Creek
Java Village
Java Center
Java Lake
East Java
Dutchtown
Java
ARCADE
Protection
COUNTY
COUNTY
ERIE
WYOMING
East Arcade
Chaffee
Arcade 1740
Arcade Center
Eagle
Sardinia
Arcade
Yorkshire
WYOMING
COUNTY
CATTARAUGUS
COUNTY
The Forks
Sandusky
Freedom
Delevan
FREEDOM
Elton
Elton
Creek
Lime Lake
Lime Lake
Farmersville Station
Fairview
Machias
Machias Junction
3
Laidlaw
Farmersville
FARMERSVILLE
MACHIAS
Ischua
Canadea
Creek
Bakerstand
Franklinville
Rawson
Cadiz
FRANKLINVILLE
LYNDON
Oil Creek
Lyons Co
Cuba

FEDERAL

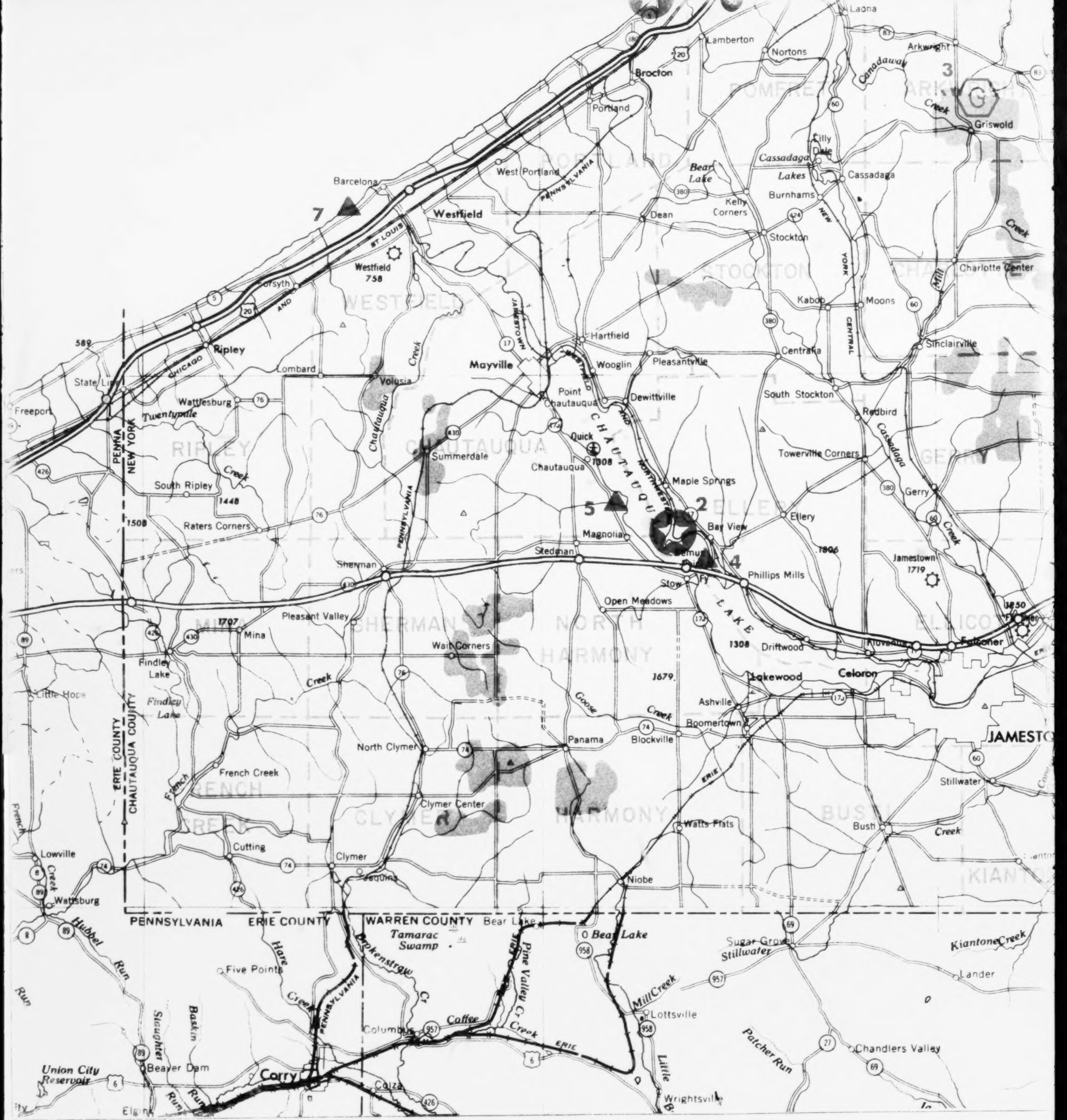
⊠	Flood control
◩	Multiple Use areas

STATE

┈	Catskill Park boundary
★	Parks
M	Multiple use areas
▒	Reforestation areas
◉	Special use areas
△	Campsites
⬢	Conservation education camps
G	Game management areas
▲	Boat launching and access sites

COUNTY

▣	Parks
■	New York water supply reservoirs
3	Miscellaneous areas not included above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Barcelona
West Portland
PORTLAND
Bear Lake
Kelly Corners
Dean
Westfield
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Stockton
STOCKTON
Charlotte Center
CHARLOTTE
Forsyth
WESTFIELD
Kabob
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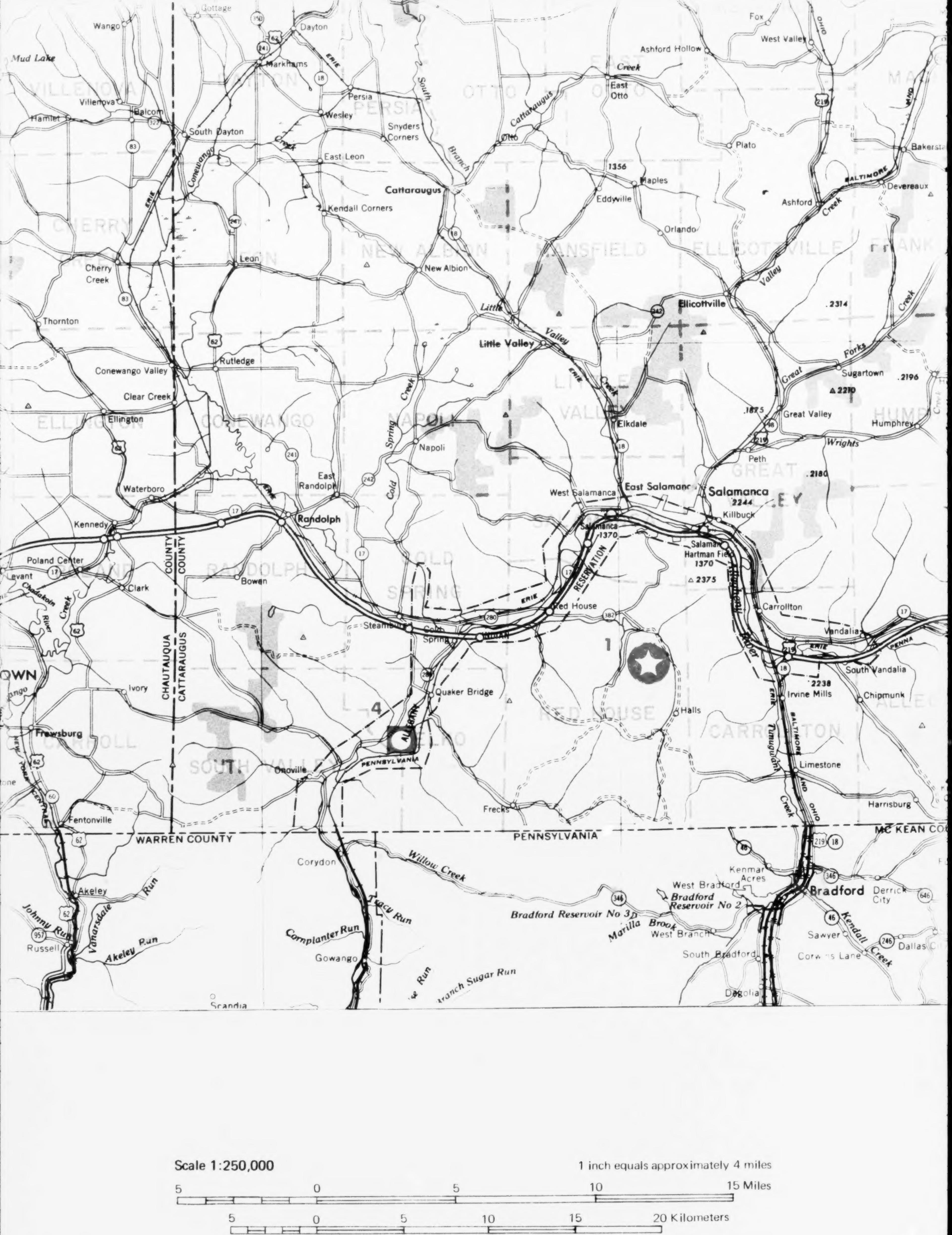
Hartfield
Sinclairville
Ripley
Mayville
Wooglin
Pleasantville
Centralia
Lombard
Volusia
State Line
Point Chautauqua
Dewittville
South Stockton
Freeport
Wattlesburg
Twentymile
Redbird
RIPLEY
CHAUTAUQUA
Summerdale
Quick
Chautauqua
1308
Towerville Corners
GERRY
South Ripley
1448
Maple Springs
Gerry
ELLERY
1508
Raters Corners
Magnolia
Bay View
Ellery
1806
Jamestown 1719
Stedman
Sherman
Phillips Mills
Stow
Fry
Open Meadows
MINA
1707
Mina
Pleasant Valley
SHERMAN
NORTH HARMONY
ELLICOTT
Findley Lake
Wait Corners
Driftwood
Falconer
Fluvanna
Little Hope
Findley Lake
1679
Lakewood
Celoron
Ashville
Boomertown
JAMESTOWN
North Clymer
Panama
Blockville
French Creek
FRENCH CREEK
Stillwater
Clymer Center
CLYMER
HARMONY
BUSTI
Watts Flats
Busti
Cutting
Lowville
Clymer
Wattsburg
Niobe
KIANTONE
Jaquins
PENNSYLVANIA
ERIE COUNTY
WARREN COUNTY
Bear Lake
Tamarac Swamp
Bear Lake
Sugar Grove
Stillwater
Kiantone Creek
Five Points
Lander
Lottsville
Columbus
Coffee Creek
Chandlers Valley
Beaver Dam
Union City Reservoir
Corry
Colza
Wrightsville
Elgin
ERIE COUNTY
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY
PENNA
NEW YORK
CHAUTAUQUA LAKE
1850
2
3
4
5
7

"Prepared with Federal Financial assistance provided by the Department of Housing and Urban Development under Section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954, as amended by the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965. It was financed in part by the State of New York, acting by and through the New York State Office of Planning Coordination."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Balcom
Wesley
South Dayton
Snyders Corners
Otto
Cattaraugus
East Leon
Plato
Bakerstand
Maples
Eddyville
Devereaux
Ashford
Kendall Corners
Orlando
CHERRY CREEK
Cherry Creek
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MANSFIELD
ELLICOTTVILLE
FRANKLINVILLE
Ellicottville
Thornton
Little Valley
Rutledge
Conewango Valley
Clear Creek
Sugartown
Great Valley
Humphrey
ELLINGTON
Ellington
CONEWANGO
NAPOLI
Napoli
LITTLE VALLEY
Elkdale
GREAT VALLEY
HUMPHREY
Peth
Waterboro
East Randolph
West Salamanca
East Salamanca
Salamanca
Killbuck
Kennedy
Randolph
Salamanca 1370
Salamanca Hartman Field 1370
Poland Center
Levant
RANDOLPH
Bowen
COLD SPRING
Clark
Red House
Carrollton
Vandalia
Steamburg
Cold Spring
South Vandalia
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY
CATTARAUGUS COUNTY
Ivory
Quaker Bridge
RED HOUSE
Halls
Irvine Mills
Chipmunk
Frewsburg
CARROLL
ELKO
CARROLLTON
ALLEGANY
SOUTH VALLEY
Onoville
Limestone
Fentonville
Frecks
Harrisburg
WARREN COUNTY
PENNSYLVANIA
MC KEAN CO
Corydon
Willow Creek
Kenmar Acres
West Bradford
Bradford
Derrick City
Akeley
Bradford Reservoir No 3
Bradford Reservoir No 2
Johnny Run
Vanarsdale Run
Akeley Run
Cornplanter Run
Tracy Run
Marilla Brook
West Branch
Sawyer
Kendall Creek
Russell
Gowango
South Bradford
Corwins Lane
Dallas City
Sugar Run
Scandia
Degolia
ERIE
BALTIMORE AND OHIO
RESERVATION
Allegheny River
Tunungwant Creek
Great Valley Creek
Little Valley Creek
Conewango Creek
Cattaraugus Creek
Cold Spring Creek
Chadakoin River
Wrights
1356
2244
2375
2314
2196
2210
1875
2180
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4
Scale 1:250,000
1 inch equals approximately 4 miles
5
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15 Miles
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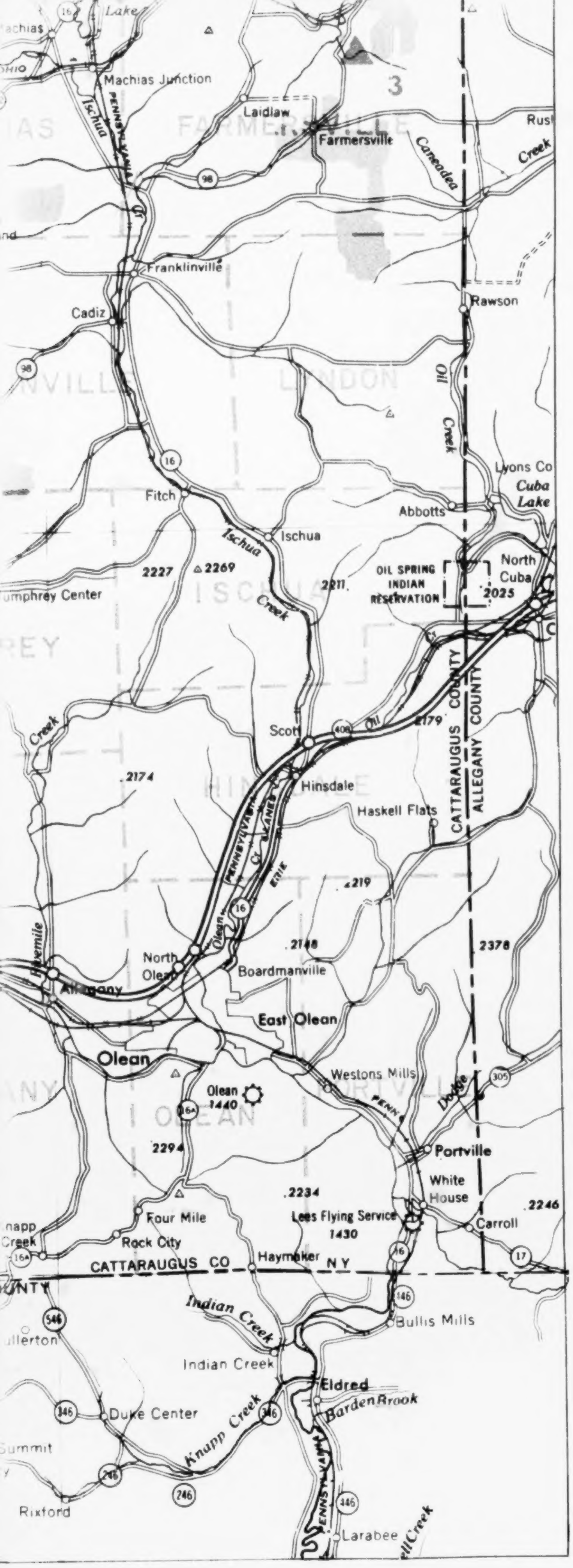
15
20 Kilometers


Machias Junction
Laidlaw
Farmersville
Rush Creek
Caneadea
Franklinville
Cadiz
Rawson
Oil Creek
Lyons Co
Cuba Lake
Fitch
Abbotts
Ischua
Ischua Creek
North Cuba
OIL SPRING INDIAN RESERVATION
2025
2227
2269
2211
Humphrey Center
Scott
2179
CATTARAUGUS COUNTY
ALLEGANY COUNTY
2174
Hinsdale
Haskell Flats
2219
2148
2378
North Olean
Allegany
Boardmanville
East Olean
Olean
Olean 1440
Westons Mills
Portville
2294
White House
2234
2246
Four Mile
Lees Flying Service 1430
Carroll
Knapp Creek
Rock City
CATTARAUGUS CO
Haymaker
N Y
Indian Creek
Bullis Mills
Indian Creek
Eldred
Barden Brook
Duke Center
Knapp Creek
Summit
Rixford
Larabee
3

▲ Boat launching and access sites

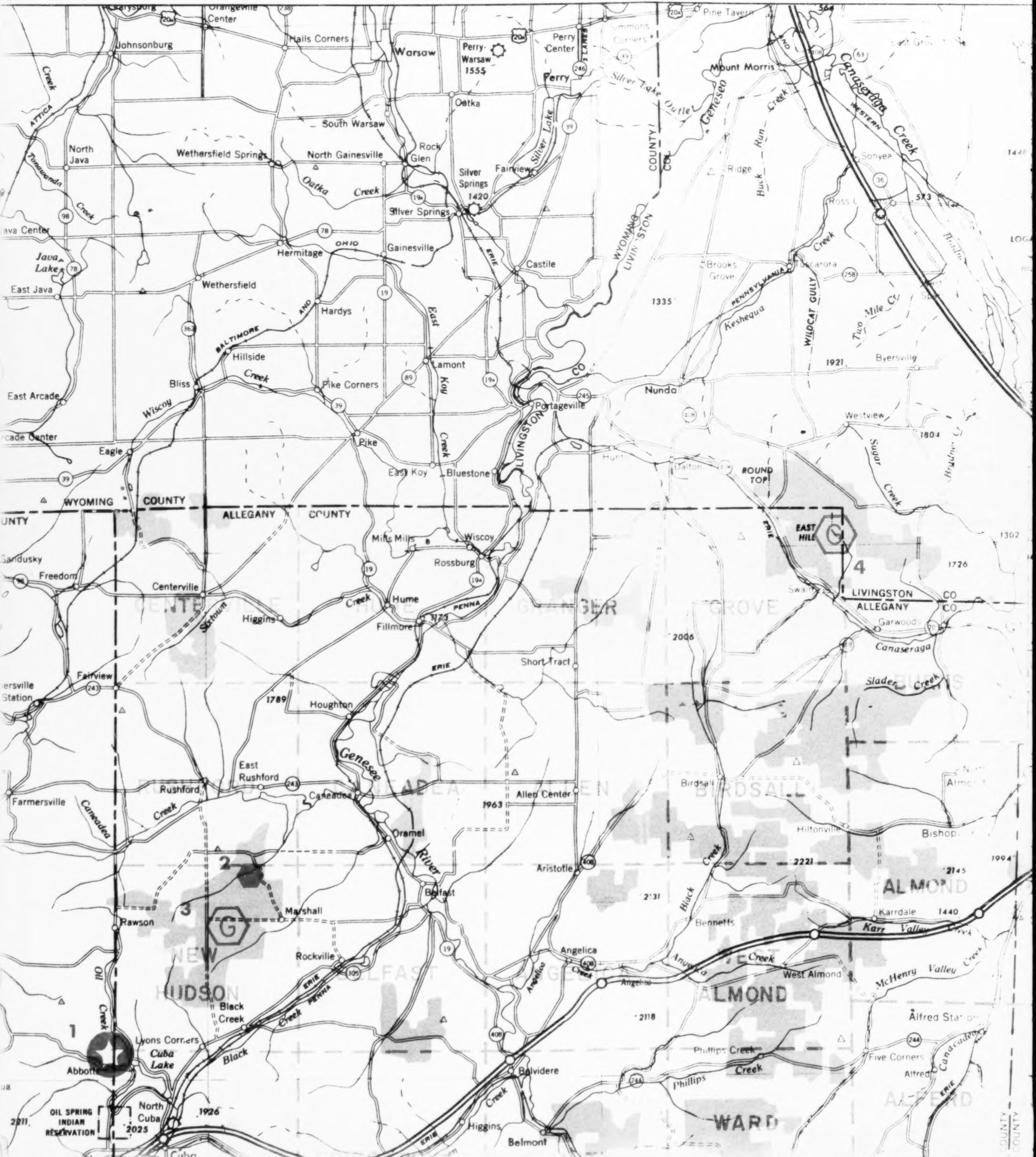
COUNTY

○ Parks

■ New York water supply reservoirs

3 Miscellaneous areas not included above

3 Numbers refer to Table V of the report.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Halls Corners
Warsaw
Perry-Warsaw 1555
Perry Center
Perry
Simmons Corners
Pine Tavern
Mount Morris
Canaseraga Creek
Silver Lake Outlet
Genesee
Oatka
South Warsaw
North Java
Wethersfield Springs
North Gainesville
Rock Glen
Silver Springs 1420
Fairview
Silver Lake
Oatka Creek
Tonawanda Creek
Attica
Creek
Ridge
Buck Run Creek
Sonyea
Ross
Java Center
Java Lake
Hermitage
Ohio
Gainesville
Silver Springs
Erie
Castile
Wyoming Livingston
County Col
Brooks Grove
Tuscarora
Pennsylvania
Keshequa
Wildcat Gully
Two Mile Cr
Byersville
1921
1335
East Java
Wethersfield
Hardys
Baltimore and
East Koy Creek
Hillside
Lamont
Bliss
Creek
Pike Corners
Wiscoy
East Arcade
Portageville
Nunda
Livingston
Co
Westview
1804
Sugar Creek
Bradner Cr
Arcade Center
Pike
Eagle
East Koy
Bluestone
Hunt
Dalton
Round Top
Wyoming County
Allegany County
East Hill
G
4
Livingston Co
Allegany Co
Mills Mills
Wiscoy
Rossburg
Sandusky
Freedom
Swain
Garwoods
Canaseraga
Centerville
Higgins
Sixtown Creek
Hume
Fillmore
Penna
Granger
Grove
Burns
Slader Creek
1302
1726
2006
1773
Fairview
Station
Short Tract
Erie
1789
Houghton
Genesee
East Rushford
Rushford
Caneadea
Allen Center
1963
Birdsall
North Almond
Farmersville
Caneadea Creek
Creek
Oramel
River
Hiltonville
Bishop
1994
2
Aristotle
2221
2145
Almond
3
G
Rawson
Marshall
Belfast
2131
Black Creek
Karrdale
1440
Karr Valley Creek
Bennetts
New Hudson
Rockville
Angelica
Angelica Creek
West Almond
Almond
McHenry Valley Creek
Oil Creek
Black Creek
2118
Alfred Station
1
Lyons Corners
Cuba Lake
Abbott
Phillips Creek
Five Corners
Alfred
Canacadea
Belvidere
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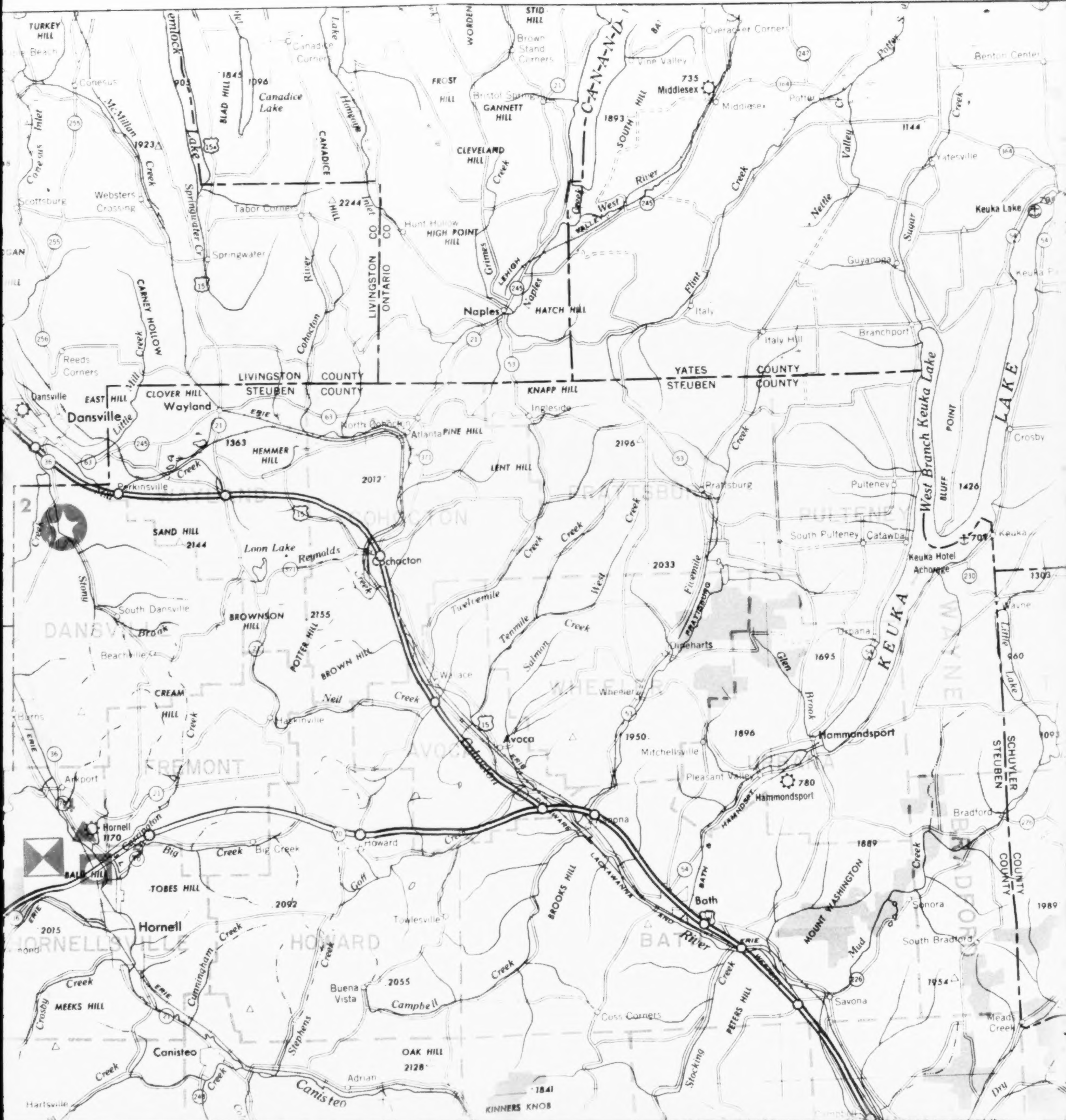
Alfred
Oil Spring Indian Reservation
North Cuba
1926
2025
2211
Higgins
Ward
Belmont
Cuba
County County


TURKEY HILL
Conesus
Conesus Inlet
McMillan Creek
1923
Scottsburg
Websters Crossing
Reeds Corners
Dansville
EAST HILL
Dansville
Little Mill Creek
CARNEY HOLLOW
Springwater
Springwater Cr
Tabor Corners
Hemlock Lake
905
1845
BLAD HILL
1096
Canadice Lake
Canadice Corners
CANADICE HILL
2244
HILL
Cohocton River
Inlet
Hunt Hollow
HIGH POINT HILL
LIVINGSTON CO
ONTARIO CO
LIVINGSTON COUNTY
STEUBEN COUNTY
CLOVER HILL
Wayland
1363
HEMMER HILL
Creek
Perkinsville
WAYLAND
2
SAND HILL
2144
Loon Lake
Reynolds
Cohocton
COHOCTON
North Cohocton
Atlanta
PINE HILL
2012
LENT HILL
STID HILL
Brown Stand Corners
WORDEN
FROST HILL
Bristol Springs
GANNETT HILL
CLEVELAND HILL
Grimes Creek
LEHIGH VALLEY
Naples
Naples
HATCH HILL
KNAPP HILL
Ingleside
CANANDAIGUA
SOUTH HILL
1893
735
Middlesex
Middlesex
Overacker Corners
Vine Valley
West River
Italy
Italy Hill
Flint Creek
Nettle Valley Cr
Potter
Yatesville
1144
Benton Center
Keuka Lake
Guyanoga
Sugar Creek
Branchport
YATES COUNTY
STEUBEN COUNTY
West Branch Keuka Lake
BLUFF POINT
1426
LAKE
Crosby
Pulteney
PULTENEY
South Pulteney
Catawba
Keuka
701
Keuka Hotel
Urbana
KEUKA
Wayne
Little Lake
960
1303
2196
PRATTSBURG
Prattsburg
Creek
2033
Fivemile
West Creek
Tenmile Creek
Twelvemile
Salmon Creek
Dineharts
Glen Brook
1695
Urbana
Wheeler
WHEELER
1950
Mitchellsville
1896
Hammondsport
Pleasant Valley
780
Hammondsport
URBANA
SCHUYLER COUNTY
STEUBEN COUNTY
Bradford
BRADFORD
Sonora
South Bradford
1954
Meads Creek
1889
MOUNT WASHINGTON
Mud Creek
Savona
Bath
BATH
River
LACKAWANNA
ERIE
PETERS HILL
Cuss Corners
Stocking Creek
BROOKS HILL
Kanona
Avoca
AVOCA
Cohocton
Wallace
Neil Creek
BROWN HILL
POTTER HILL
2155
BROWNSON HILL
Stony Brook
South Dansville
DANSVILLE
Beachville
CREAM HILL
Creek
Haskinville
Burns
ERIE
Arkport
FREMONT
Hornell
1170
BALD HILL
Canisteo
Big Creek
Big Creek
Howard
TOBES HILL
2092
Goff Creek
Towlesville
HOWARD
2015
HORNELLSVILLE
Hornell
Creek
Cunningham Creek
Crosby Creek
MEEKS HILL
Canisteo
Creek
Stephens Creek
Buena Vista
2055
Campbell Creek
OAK HILL
2128
Adrian
Canisteo
1841
KINNERS KNOB
Hartsville
Dry
1989
1093
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63
255
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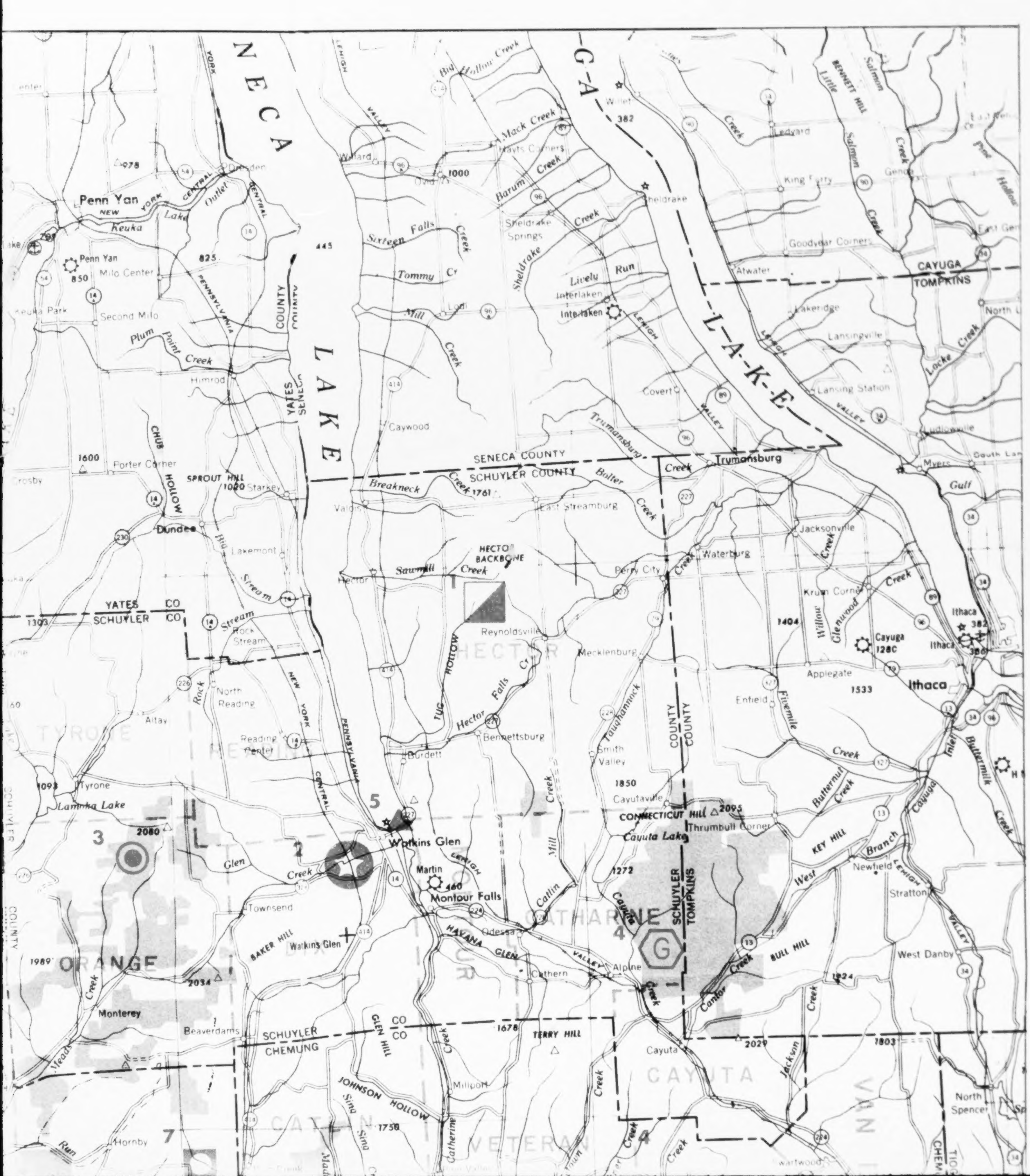
OUTDOOR RECREATION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CAYUGA LAKE
Penn Yan
Keuka Lake
Milo Center
Second Milo
Keuka Park
Dresden
Himrod
Willard
Ovid
Lodi
Caywood
Hayts Corners
Sheldrake
Sheldrake Springs
Interlaken
Covert
Trumansburg
Willet
Ledyard
King Ferry
Goodyear Corners
Atwater
Lakeridge
Lansingville
Lansing Station
Ludlowville
Myers
CAYUGA
TOMPKINS
SENECA COUNTY
SCHUYLER COUNTY
YATES CO
SCHUYLER CO
SCHUYLER CO
CHEMUNG CO
Porter Corner
Crosby
Starkey
Dundee
Lakemont
Valois
East Streamburg
HECTOR BACKBONE
Hector
Perry City
Waterburg
Jacksonville
Krum Corners
Reynoldsville
HECTOR
Mecklenburg
Enfield
Applegate
Ithaca
Rock Stream
North Reading
Reading Center
Altay
TYRONE
Tyrone
Lamoka Lake
Bennettsburg
Burdett
Smith Valley
Cayutaville
CONNECTICUT HILL
Thrumbull Corner
Cayuta Lake
Watkins Glen
Martin
Montour Falls
Townsend
Odessa
Cathern
Alpine
CATHARINE
ORANGE
Monterey
Beaverdams
Newfield
Stratton
West Danby
Cayuta
CAYUTA
Millport
CATLIN
VETERAN
Hornby
North Spencer
Swartwood
SCHUYLER
TOMPKINS
1
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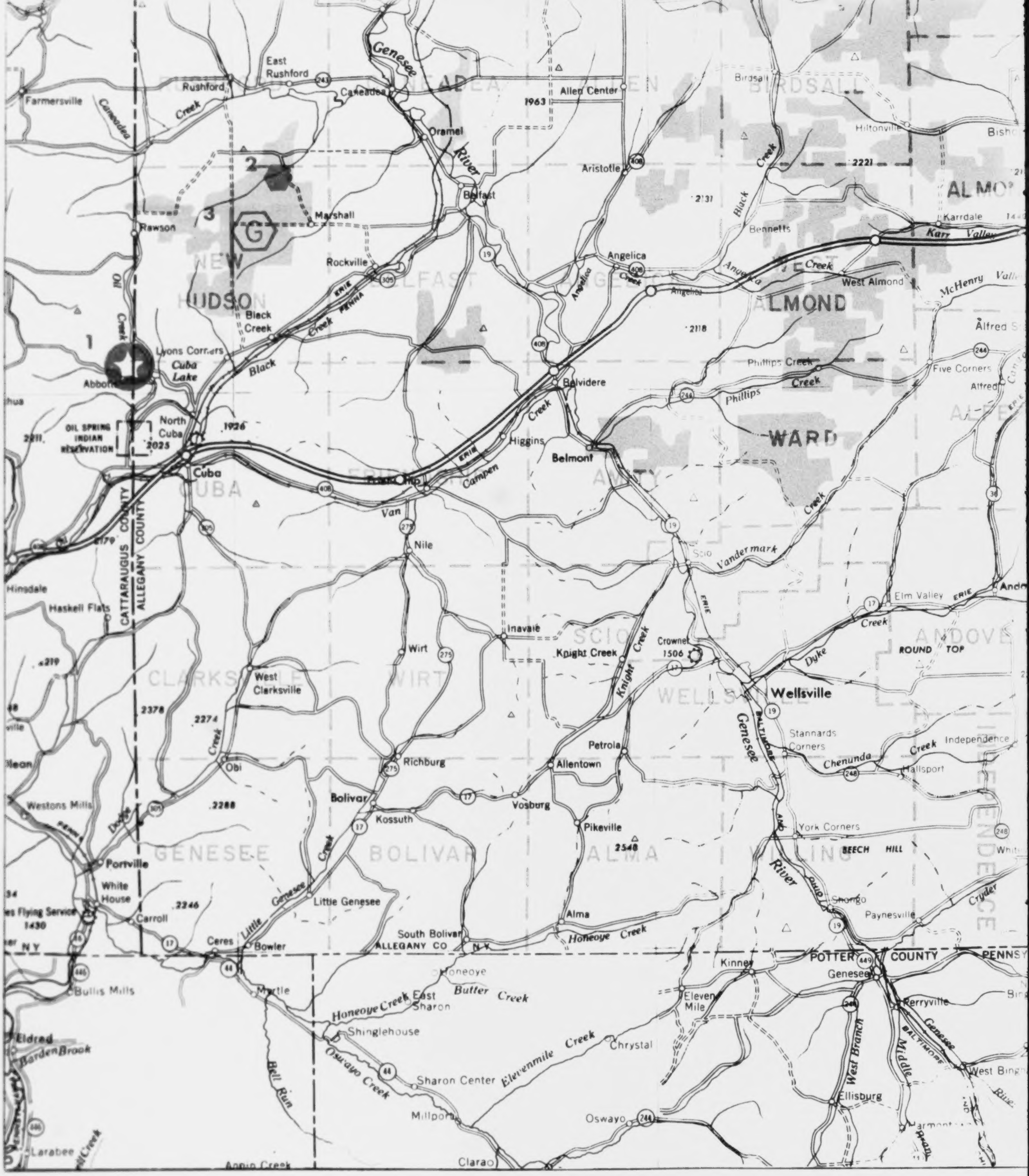
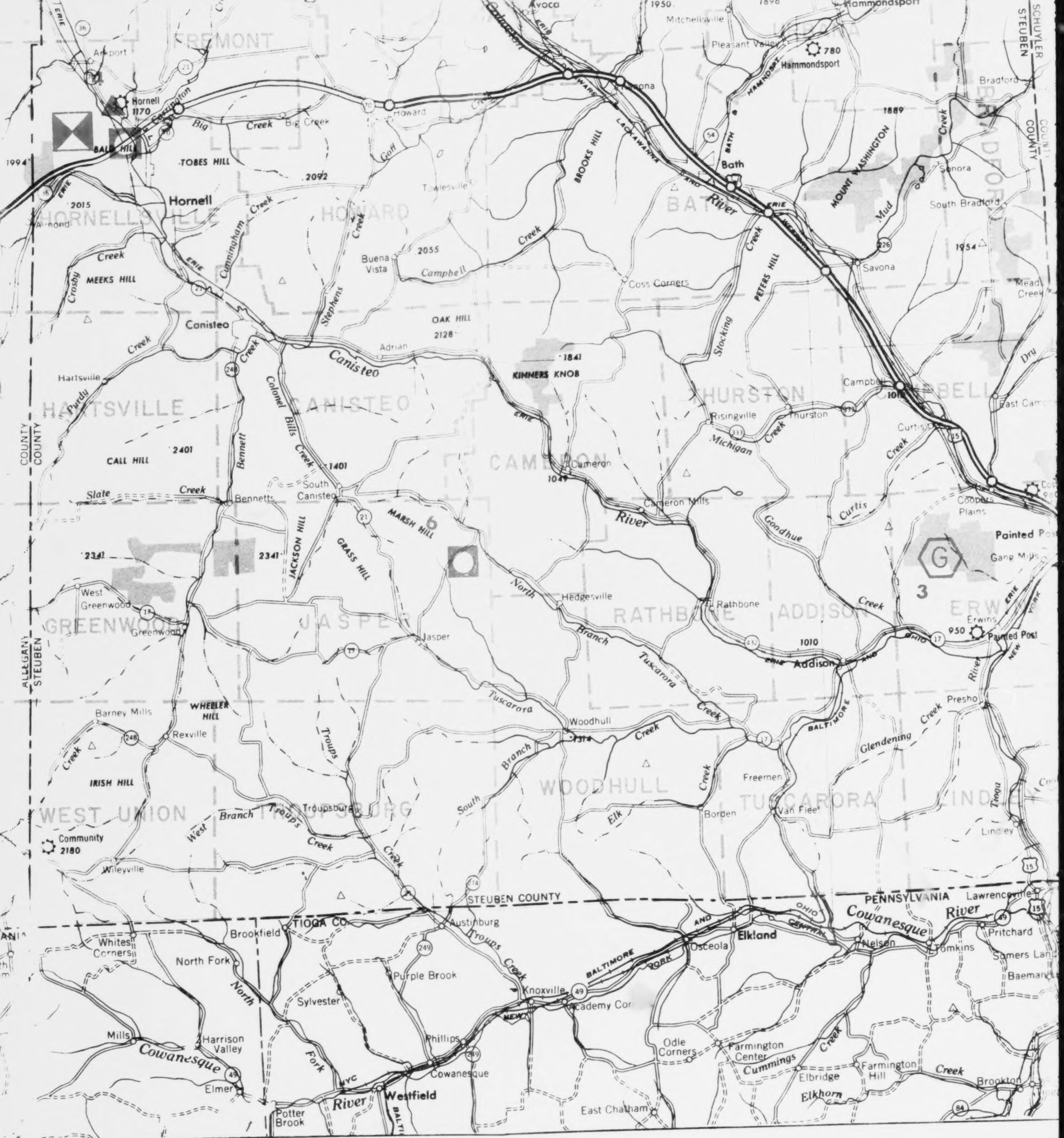

East Rushford
Rushford
Farmersville
Caneadea
Cuneadea Creek
Genesee
Allen Center
1963
Birdsall
BIRDSALL
Hiltonville
Oramel
River
Aristotle
2221
2131
Black Creek
Belfast
Marshall
Rawson
2
3
G
NEW HUDSON
Karrdale
Karr Valley
Bennetts
ALMOND
Rockville
BELFAST
Angelica
Angelica Creek
West Almond
Oil Creek
McHenry Valley
ERIE
PENNA
Black Creek
2118
Alfred Station
1
Lyons Corners
Cuba Lake
Abbott
Black
Phillips Creek
Five Corners
Alfred
Belvidere
Phillips Creek
OIL SPRING INDIAN RESERVATION
North Cuba
2025
1926
2211
Higgins
WARD
Belmont
Cuba
CUBA
Friendship
Campen
Van
AMITY
CATTARAUGUS COUNTY
ALLEGANY COUNTY
2179
Nile
Scio
Vandermark
Hinsdale
Haskell Flats
Elm Valley
Andover
Inavale
SCIO
Knight Creek
Crowner
1506
ROUND TOP
Wirt
WIRT
2219
West Clarksville
CLARKSVILLE
Dyke
Wellsville
WELLSVILLE
2378
2274
Stannards Corners
Petrola
Chenunda Creek
Independence
Hallsport
Obi
Richburg
Allentown
Olean
Westons Mills
Bolivar
Kossuth
Vosburg
2288
Dodge Creek
Pikeville
York Corners
2548
BEECH HILL
Portville
GENESEE
BOLIVAR
ALMA
WILLING
INDEPENDENCE
White House
Little Genesee
River
Shongo
Flying Service
1430
Carroll
2246
Alma
Paynesville
Cryder
South Bolivar
Ceres
Bowler
ALLEGANY CO
N Y
Honeoye Creek
POTTER COUNTY
PENNSYLVANIA
Kinney
Genesee
Bullis Mills
Honeoye
Myrtle
Butter Creek
Eleven Mile
Perryville
Honeoye Creek
East Sharon
Shinglehouse
Eldred
Barden Brook
Elevenmile Creek
Chrystal
West Branch
Middle Branch
West Bingham
Oswayo Creek
Sharon Center
Bell Run
Ellisburg
Millport
Oswayo
Harmony
Larabee
Clarao
Annin Creek
BALTIMORE
OHIO

"Prepared with Federal Financial assistance provided by the Department of Housing and Urban Development under Section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954, as amended by the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965. It was financed in part by the State of New York, acting by and through the New York State Office of Planning Coordination."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TOBES HILL
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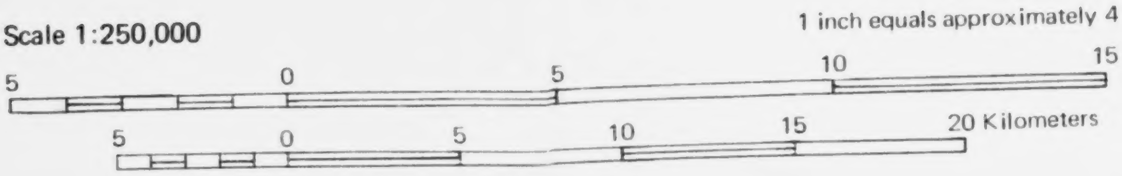
Big Creek
Howard
Avoca
Mitchellsville
Pleasant Valley
780 Hammondsport
Hammondsport
Kanona
Bath
BATH
Bradford
BRADFORD
Sonora
South Bradford
MOUNT WASHINGTON
1889
1954
Savona
Meads Creek
SCHUYLER STEUBEN
STEUBEN COUNTY
1994
2015
Hornell
HORNELLSVILLE
Almond
HOWARD
Towlesville
Buena Vista
2055
Campbell Creek
BROOKS HILL
LACKAWANNA
ERIE
River
PETERS HILL
Coss Corners
MEEKS HILL
Crosby Creek
Cunningham Creek
Stephens Creek
OAK HILL 2128
Adrian
Canisteo
KINNERS KNOB
1841
Stocking Creek
THURSTON
Risingville
Thurston
Campbell
CAMPBELL
Curtis
East Campbell
Dry
Hartsville
Purdy Creek
HARTSVILLE
CANISTEO
Colonel Bills Creek
Bennett Creek
CAMERON
Cameron
1049
Michigan Creek
Curtis Creek
CALL HILL
2401
1401
South Canisteo
Slate Creek
Bennetts
MARSH HILL
6
Cameron Mills
Goodhue
Coopers Plains
Painted Post
Gang Mills
G
3
2341
2341
JACKSON HILL
GRASS HILL
North
Hedgesville
Rathbone
RATHBONE
ADDISON
Creek
ERWIN
Erwins
950 Painted Post
West Greenwood
Greenwood
GREENWOOD
JASPER
Jasper
Branch
Tuscarora
1010
Addison
ALLEGANY STEUBEN
COUNTY COUNTY
WHEELER HILL
Barney Mills
Rexville
Troups Creek
Tuscarora
Woodhull
1374
Creek
BALTIMORE
Glendening Creek
Presho
River
Tioga
IRISH HILL
WOODHULL
Freemen
South Branch
Elk Creek
Borden
TUSCARORA
Van Fleet
LINDLEY
Lindley
WEST UNION
Branch
West Troups Creek
Troupsburg
TROUPSBURG
Community 2180
Wileyville
STEUBEN COUNTY
PENNSYLVANIA
Lawrenceville
Cowanesque River
TIOGA CO.
Brookfield
Austinburg
Whites Corners
North Fork
Purple Brook
Troups Creek
Osceola
Elkland
OHIO CENTRAL
Nelson
Pritchard
Tomkins
Somers Lane
Baeman
YORK
Sylvester
Knoxville
Academy Cor
NEW
Mills
Harrison Valley
Cowanesque
Elmer
North Fork
Phillips
Cowanesque
Odle Corners
Farmington Center
Cummings Creek
Elbridge
Farmington Hill
Creek
Brookton
Elkhorn
East Chatham
River
Westfield
Potter Brook
NYC

Scale 1:250,000

1 inch equals approximately 4 miles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15 Miles
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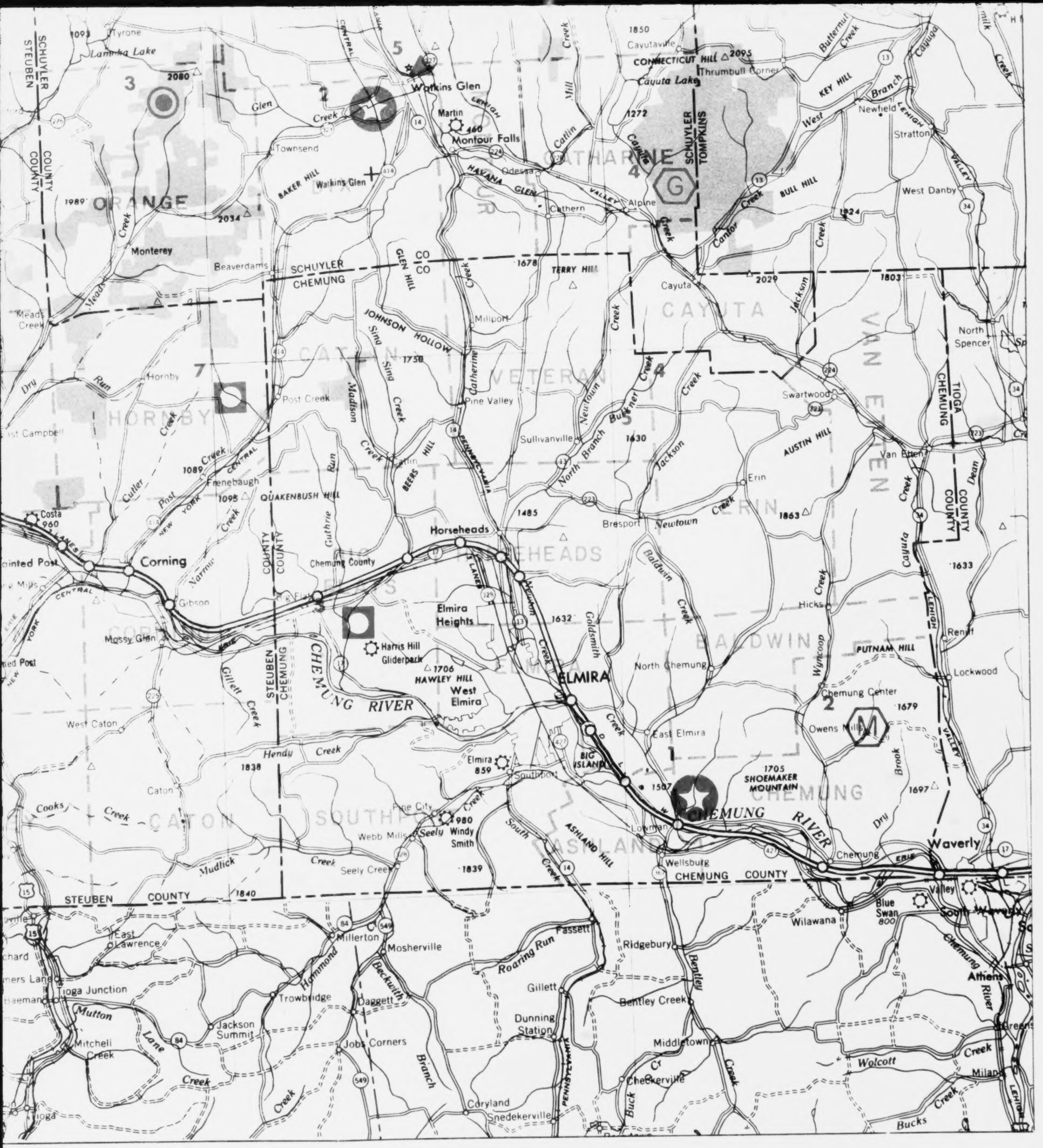
20 Kilometers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HORNBY
CATON
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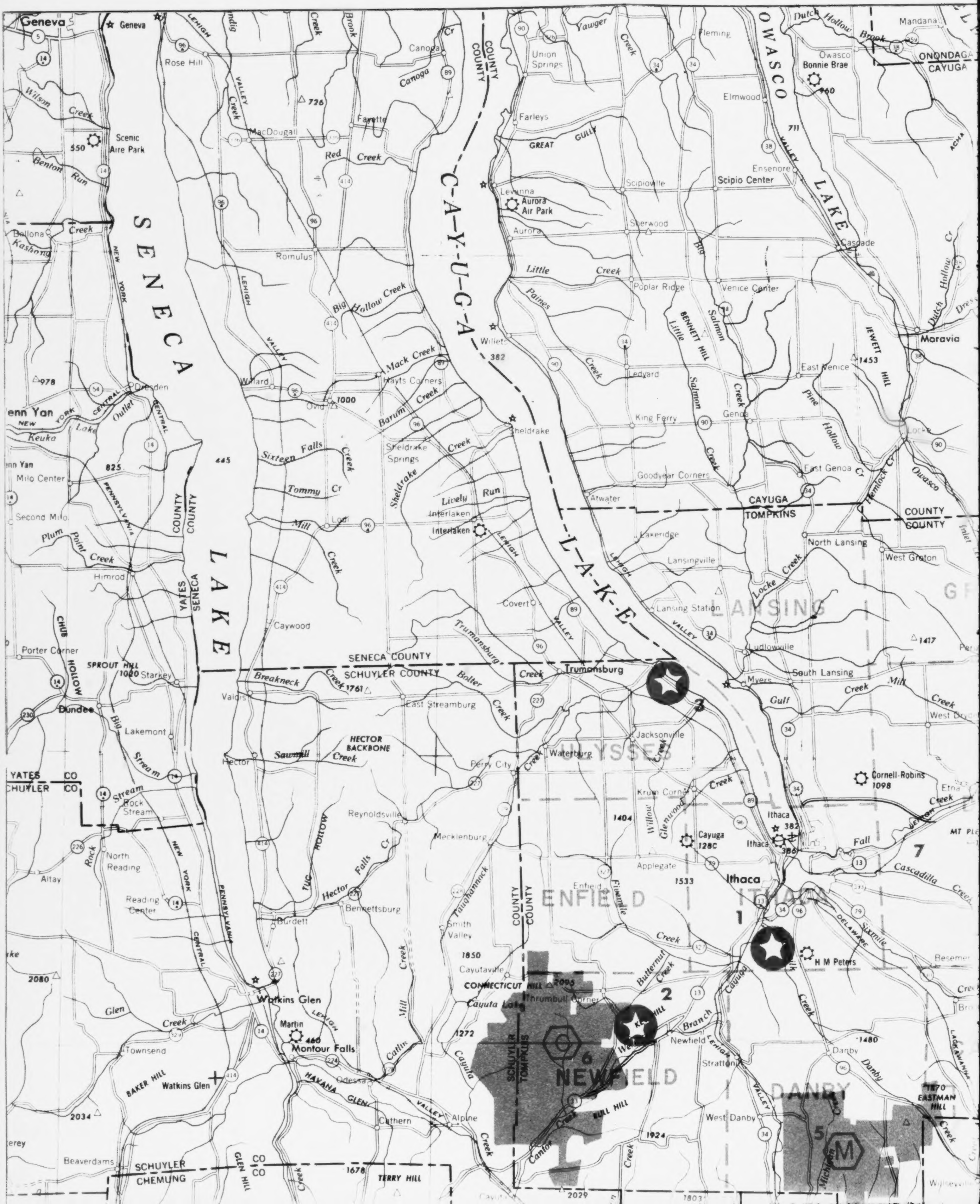
VAN ETTEN
HORSEHEADS
BALDWIN
ERIN
SOUTHPORT
ASHLAND
CHEMUNG
Corning
Horseheads
Elmira Heights
ELMIRA
West Elmira
CHEMUNG RIVER
Waverly
SCHUYLER
CHEMUNG
STEUBEN COUNTY
CHEMUNG COUNTY
TIOGA
Cayuta Lake
Millerton
Mosherville
Ridgebury
Wellsburg
Lowman
Big Island
Harris Hill Gliderpark
Shoemaker Mountain

STATE OF NEW YORK OFFICE OF PLANNING COORDINATION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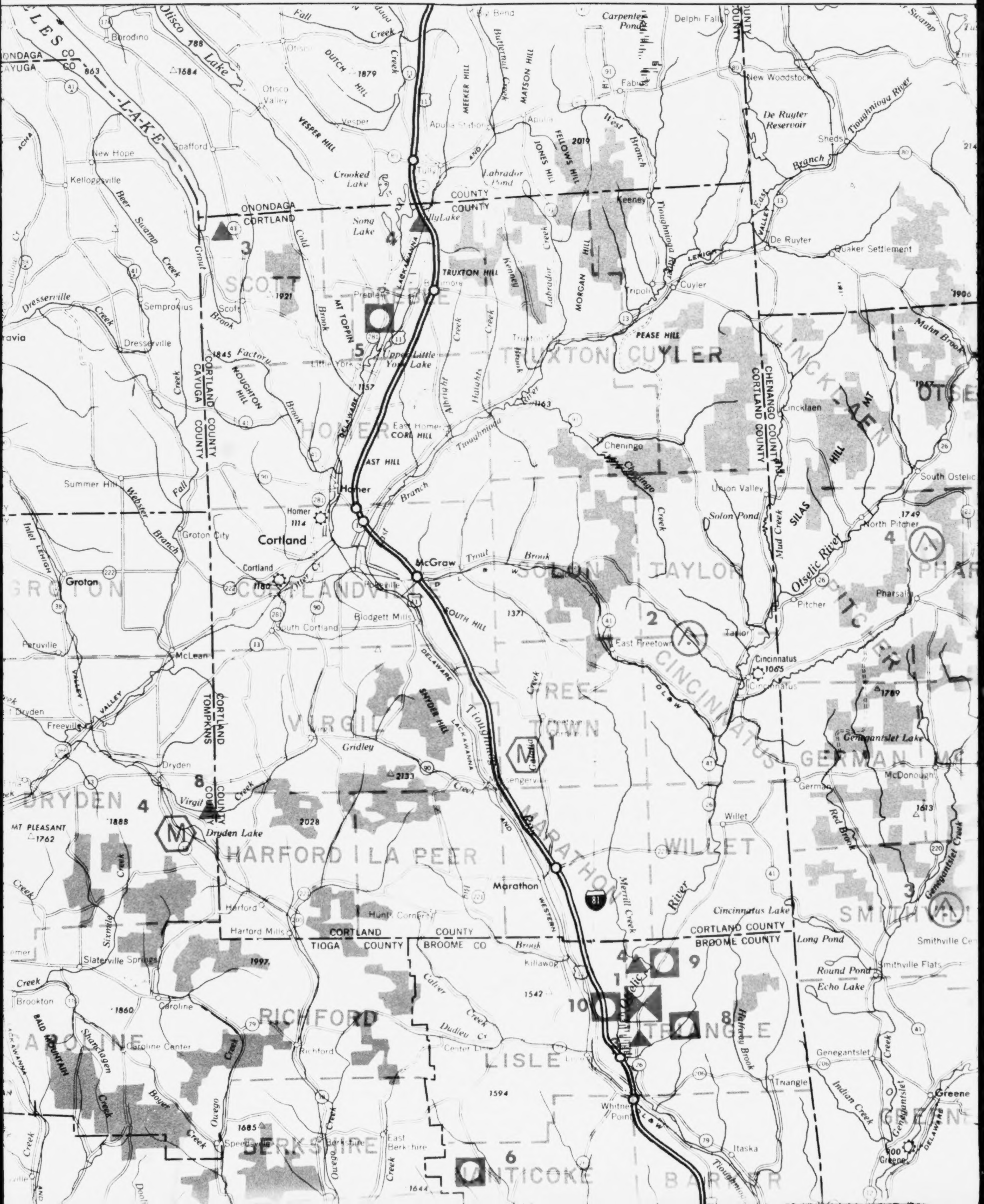
CAYUGA LAKE
OWASCO LAKE
Geneva
Rose Hill
Scenic Aire Park
550
MacDougall
Fayette
Canoga
Union Springs
Farleys
Levanna
Aurora Air Park
Aurora
Scipioville
Scipio Center
Ensenore
Sherwood
Poplar Ridge
Venice Center
Elmwood
Owasco
Bonnie Brae
960
Mandana
ONONDAGA
CAYUGA
Fleming
Romulus
Willard
Dresden
Penn Yan
Milo Center
Second Milo
Himrod
Hayts Corners
Ovid
1000
Sheldrake Springs
Sheldrake
Willets
382
Ledyard
King Ferry
Genoa
East Venice
Moravia
1453
Locke
East Genoa
Goodyear Corners
Atwater
Lodi
Interlaken
Covert
Caywood
Trumansburg
SENECA COUNTY
SCHUYLER COUNTY
CAYUGA
TOMPKINS
COUNTY
COUNTY
Lakeridge
Lansingville
North Lansing
West Groton
LANSING
Lansing Station
Ludlowville
1417
Myers
South Lansing
Porter Corner
SPROUT HILL
1020
Starkey
Dundee
Lakemont
Valois
1761
East Streamburg
HECTOR BACKBONE
Hector
Perry City
Waterburg
Jacksonville
ULYSSES
Krum Corners
1404
Cayuga 128C
Cornell-Robins 1098
Etna
Ithaca
382
386
Reynoldsville
Mecklenburg
Applegate
1533
Enfield
ENFIELD
ITHACA
7
YATES CO
SCHUYLER CO
Rock Stream
North Reading
Altay
Reading Center
Burdett
Bennettsburg
Smith Valley
1850
Cayutaville
CONNECTICUT HILL
2095
Thrumbull Corner
Cayuta Lake
1272
1
2
3
5
6
H M Peters
Besemer
Newfield
Stratton
NEWFIELD
Danby
DANBY
West Danby
1480
1870
EASTMAN HILL
1924
BULL HILL
Watkins Glen
Martin
460
Montour Falls
Townsend
BAKER HILL
2080
2034
Odessa
Alpine
Cathern
Beaverdams
SCHUYLER CO
CHEMUNG CO
1678
TERRY HILL
2029
1803
Willseyville
C
M
SCHUYLER
TOMPKINS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CAYUGA CO
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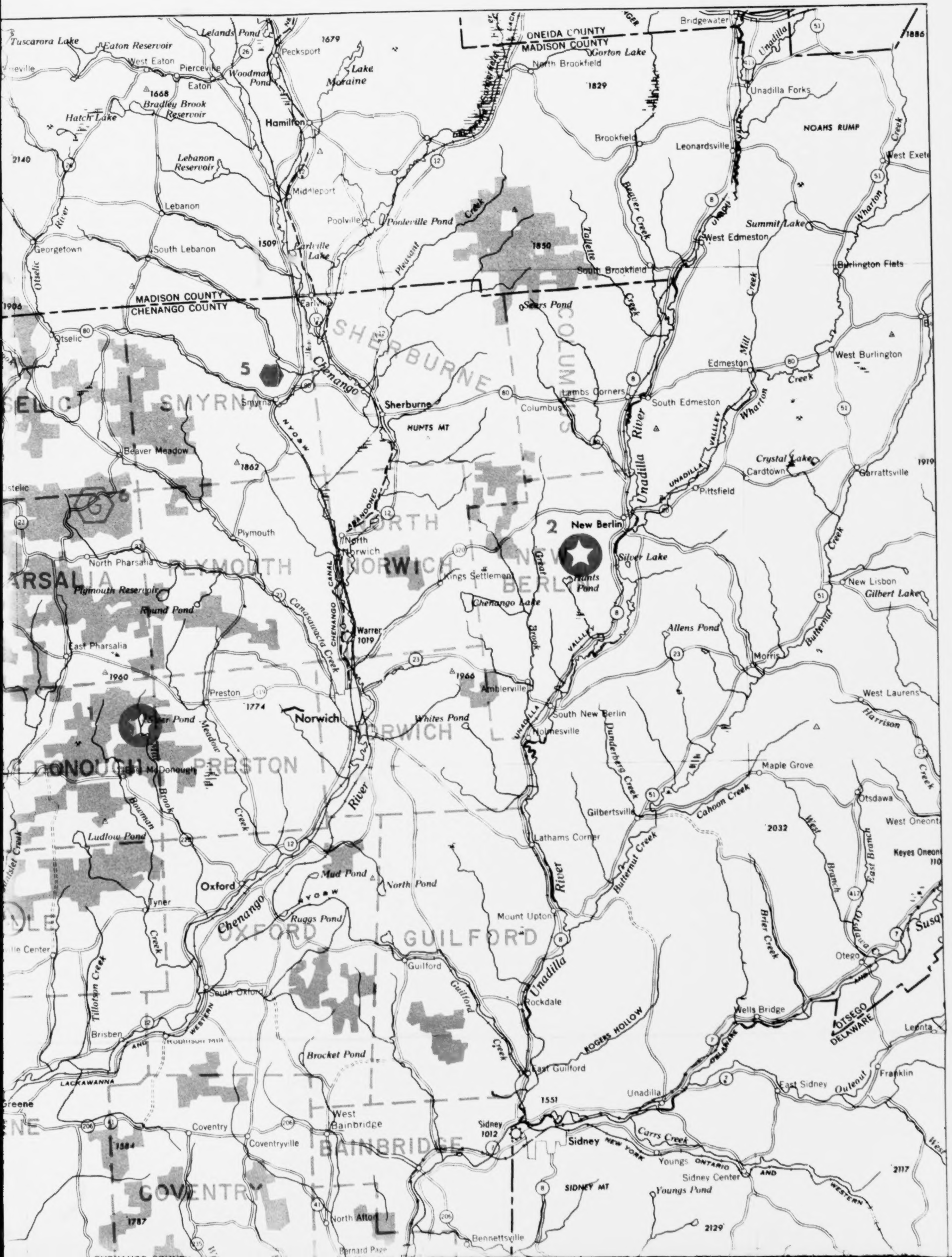
Otisco Lake
Borodino
Otisco
Otisco Valley
DUTCH HILL
1879
VESPER HILL
Vesper
Tully
Apulia Station
Apulia
Fabius
Delphi Falls
New Woodstock
De Ruyter Reservoir
Sheds
Tioughnioga River
Spafford
New Hope
Kelloggsville
Crooked Lake
Labrador Pond
MEEKER HILL
MATSON HILL
JONES HILL
FELLOWS HILL
2019
ONONDAGA COUNTY
CORTLAND COUNTY
Song Lake
Tully Lake
Keeney
De Ruyter
Quaker Settlement
3
4
SCOTT
1921
Sempronius
Scott
Preble
TRUXTON HILL
Tripoli
Cuyler
MORGAN HILL
PEASE HILL
TRUXTON
CUYLER
LINCKLAEN
MT TOPPIN
5
Upper Little York Lake
Little York
1845
HOUGHTON HILL
CORTLAND COUNTY
CAYUGA COUNTY
CHENANGO COUNTY
CORTLAND COUNTY
1163
Lincklaen
HOMER
East Homer
CORD HILL
EAST HILL
Cheningo
Union Valley
SILAS HILL
South Otselic
Summer Hill
Homer
Cortland
Groton City
Solon Pond
North Pitcher
1749
McGraw
Groton
Cortland
1180
CORTLANDVILLE
SOLON
TAYLOR
Pitcher
Pharsalia
PITCHER
Blodgett Mills
South Cortland
SOUTH HILL
1371
2
East Freetown
Taylor
Cincinnatus
1065
CINCINNATUS
Peruville
McLean
FREETOWN
1789
Freeville
VIRGIL
SNYDER HILL
Gridley
M 1
Genegantslet Lake
GERMAN
McDonough
German
Dryden
CORTLAND COUNTY
TOMPKINS COUNTY
8
DRYDEN
4
1888
MT PLEASANT
1762
M
Dryden Lake
2133
2028
HARFORD
LA PEER
Willet
WILLET
1613
Marathon
MARATHON
81
Harford
Harford Mills
Hunts Corners
Cincinnatus Lake
CORTLAND COUNTY
TIOGA COUNTY
BROOME CO
CORTLAND COUNTY
BROOME COUNTY
Long Pond
SMITHVILLE
3
Smithville Center
Slaterville Springs
1997
Killawog
4
9
1
Round Pond
Smithville Flats
Echo Lake
Brookton
1860
Caroline
1542
10
8
RICHFORD
TRIANGLE
CAROLINE
Caroline Center
Richford
Center Lisle
LISLE
Lisle
Genegantslet
BALD MOUNTAIN
1594
Triangle
Whitney Point
Greene
1685
BERKSHIRE
East Berkshire
Itaska
6
NANTICOKE
BARKER
900
1644

OUTDOOR RECREATION


Tuscarora Lake
Eaton Reservoir
Lelands Pond
1679
Peckesport
West Eaton
Pierceville
Woodman Pond
Lake Moraine
Eaton
1668
Bradley Brook Reservoir
Hatch Lake
Hamilton
2140
Lebanon Reservoir
Middleport
Lebanon
Poolville
Pooleville Pond
Pleasant Creek
1850
Georgetown
South Lebanon
1509
Earlville Lake
Otselic River
MADISON COUNTY
CHENANGO COUNTY
1906
Earlville
Otselic
5
SHERBURNE
SMYRNA
Smyrna
Chenango
Sherburne
HUNTS MT
NYO&W
Beaver Meadow
1862
6
Plymouth
ABANDONED
NORTH NORWICH
North Norwich
North Pharsalia
PLYMOUTH
PHARSALIA
Plymouth Reservoir
Round Pond
Canasawacta Creek
CHENANGO CANAL
Warren 1019
East Pharsalia
1960
Preston
1774
Norwich
NORWICH
Whites Pond
1966
Amblerville
1
Bowman Pond
Meadow Brook
McDONOUGH
East McDonough
PRESTON
Bowman Creek
Ludlow Pond
Kings Settlement
Chenango Lake
NEW BERLIN
2
New Berlin
Great Brook
Hunts Pond
Silver Lake
UNADILLA VALLEY
Allens Pond
South New Berlin
Holmesville
Dunderberg Creek
Gilbertsville
Cahoon Creek
Lathams Corner
Butternut Creek
Morris
River
Mount Upton
Oxford
Tyner
Creek
Mud Pond
North Pond
Ruggs Pond
OXFORD
GUILFORD
Guilford
Guilford Creek
Unadilla
Rockdale
South Oxford
Tillotson Creek
Brisben
Robinson Mill
LACKAWANNA
Brocket Pond
East Guilford
ROGERS HOLLOW
1551
Greene
Coventry
Coventryville
West Bainbridge
BAINBRIDGE
Sidney 1012
Sidney
NEW YORK ONTARIO AND WESTERN
1584
COVENTRY
1787
SIDNEY MT
Youngs Pond
Youngs
Sidney Center
2129
North Afton
Bennettsville
Bernard Page
ONEIDA COUNTY
MADISON COUNTY
Bridgewater
Gorton Lake
North Brookfield
1829
Unadilla Forks
1886
NOAHS RUMP
Brookfield
Leonardsville
West Exeter
Beaver Creek
Tallette Creek
Summit Lake
Wharton Creek
West Edmeston
Burlington Flats
South Brookfield
Sears Pond
COLUMBUS
Mill Creek
Edmeston
West Burlington
Lambs Corners
Columbus
South Edmeston
Unadilla River
Wharton Creek
Crystal Lake
Cardtown
Garrattsville
1919
Pittsfield
New Lisbon
Gilbert Lake
Butternut Creek
West Laurens
Harrison
Maple Grove
Otsdawa
West Oneonta
2032
West Branch
East Branch
Keyes Oneonta
Brier Creek
Otsdawa Creek
Otego
Susquehanna
Wells Bridge
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East Sidney
Unadilla
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12
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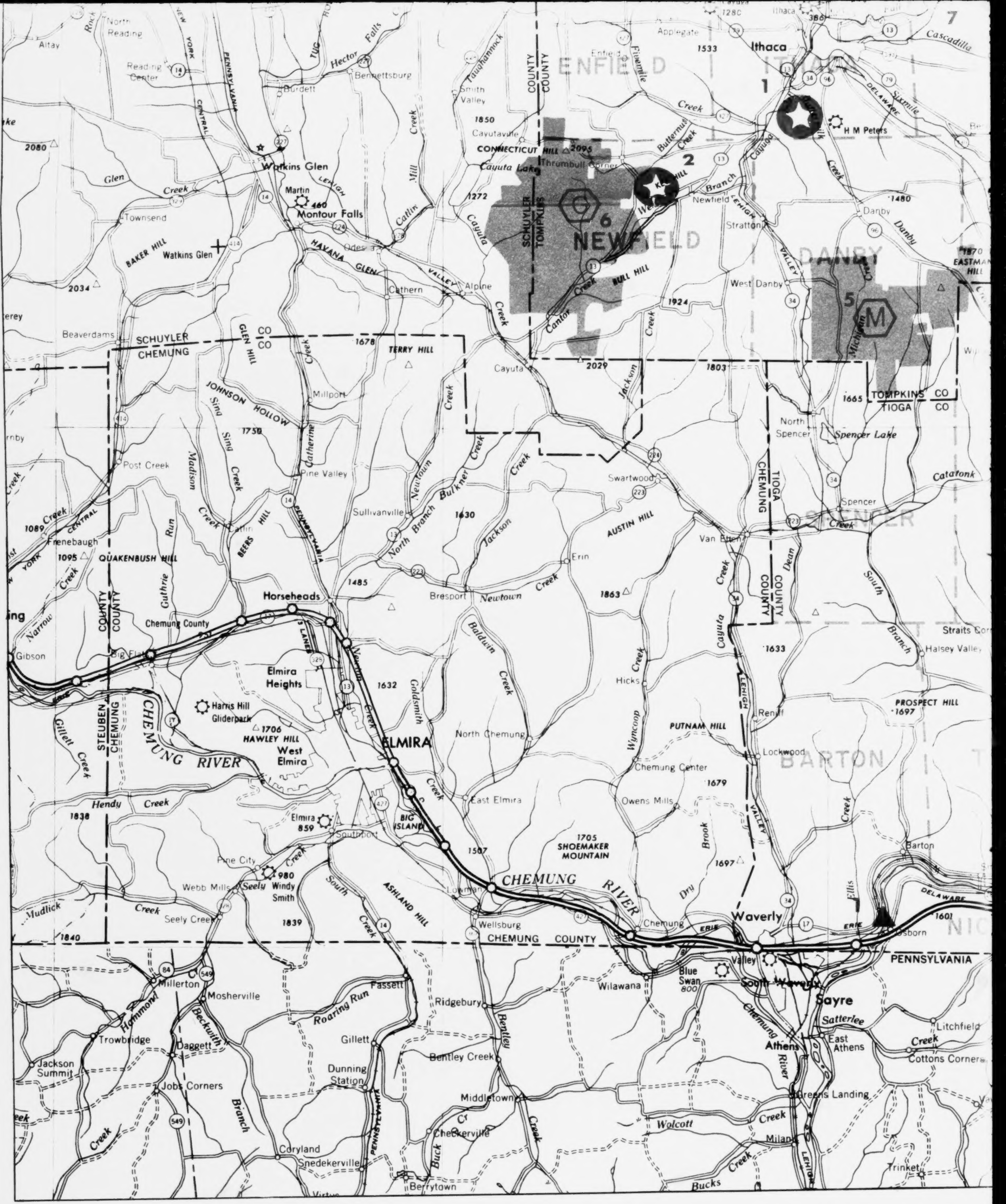
320



7
Ithaca
Enfield
ENFIELD
ITHACA
1
2
H M Peters
Applegate
1533
Cascadilla
Sixmile
Fivemile
Creek
Buttermilk
Newfield
NEWFIELD
6
DANBY
Danby
West Danby
5
M
G
CONNECTICUT HILL
2095
Cayuta Lake
Thrumbull Corner
BULL HILL
Cantor
1924
2029
1803
1665
1870
EASTMAN HILL
TOMPKINS CO
TIOGA CO
SCHUYLER TOMPKINS
SCHUYLER CO
CHEMUNG CO
TIOGA CHEMUNG
North Spencer
Spencer Lake
Spencer
SPENCER
Catatonk
Watkins Glen
Montour Falls
Martin
460
Odessa
Alpine
Cathern
HAVANA GLEN
BAKER HILL
2034
2080
Townsend
Burdett
Bennettsburg
Hector Falls
North Reading
Reading Center
Altay
Smith Valley
1850
Cayutaville
1272
Beaverdams
TERRY HILL
1678
Millport
JOHNSON HOLLOW
1750
Sing Sing Creek
Madison
Post Creek
Pine Valley
Catherine
Sullivanville
1630
Newtown
Bulkner
Jackson
Swartwood
AUSTIN HILL
Van Etten
Erin
1863
Breesport
Newtown Creek
Horseheads
1485
Frenebaugh
1089
1095
QUAKENBUSH HILL
BEERS HILL
Guthrie Run
Chemung County
Big Flats
Gibson
Narrow
Elmira Heights
1632
Goldsmith
Baldwin Creek
Hicks
Wyncoop
PUTNAM HILL
1633
Straits Corners
Halsey Valley
PROSPECT HILL 1697
Harris Hill Gliderpark
1706
HAWLEY HILL
West Elmira
ELMIRA
North Chemung
Chemung Center
1679
Lockwood
BARTON
CHEMUNG RIVER
STEUBEN CHEMUNG
Gillett Creek
Hendy Creek
1838
Elmira 859
Southport
BIG ISLAND
East Elmira
Owens Mills
1705 SHOEMAKER MOUNTAIN
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Dry Brook
Barton
Pine City
980
Windy Smith
Seely
Webb Mills
Mudlick
Seely Creek
1840
1839
ASHLAND HILL
1507
Lowman
CHEMUNG RIVER
Wellsburg
Chemung
Waverly
CHEMUNG COUNTY
ERIE
DELAWARE
1601
Osborn
PENNSYLVANIA
Valley
Blue Swan 800
Wilawana
South Waverly
Sayre
Satterlee
Athens
East Athens
Litchfield
Cottons Corners
Millerton
Mosherville
Hammond
Beckwith
Trowbridge
Daggett
Jackson Summit
Jobs Corners
Roaring Run
Fassett
Ridgebury
Gillett
Bentley Creek
Dunning Station
Middletown
Checkerville
Wolcott Creek
Greens Landing
Milan
Coryland
Snedekerville
Berrytown
Bucks Creek
Trinket
Chemung River
LEHIGH VALLEY
CENTRAL
PENNSYLVANIA
NEW YORK

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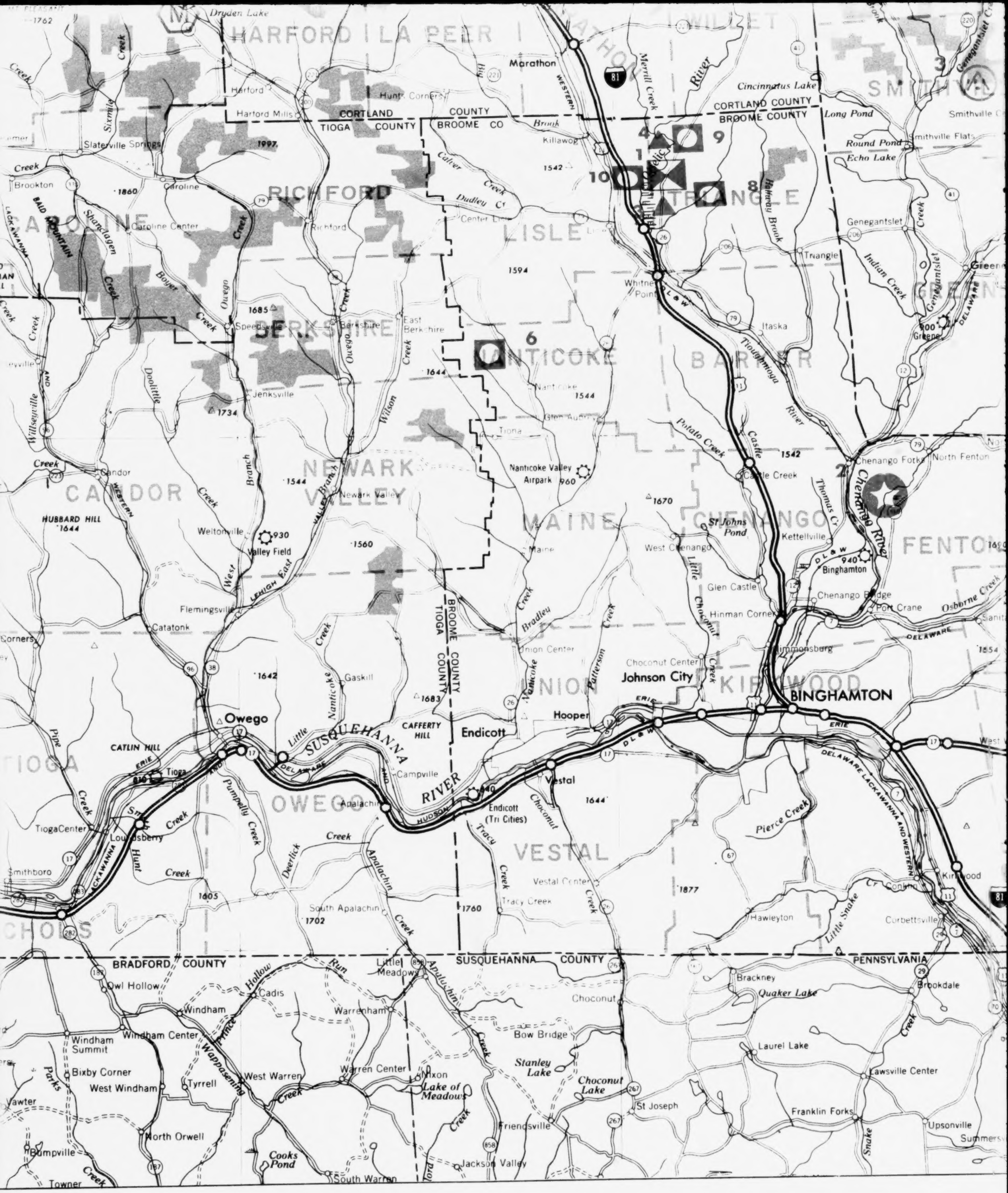

Dryden Lake
HARFORD
LA PEER
WILLET
MARATHON
Marathon
Harford
Harford Mills
Hunts Corners
CORTLAND COUNTY
TIOGA COUNTY
BROOME CO
CORTLAND COUNTY
BROOME COUNTY
Cincinnatus Lake
Long Pond
Round Pond
Echo Lake
Smithville Flats
Smithville
SMITHVILLE
Genegantslet
Killawog
Slaterville Springs
1997
Brookton
Caroline
1860
CAROLINE
BALD MOUNTAIN
Caroline Center
RICHFORD
Richford
LISLE
Lisle
TRIANGLE
Triangle
Whitney Point
1542
1594
4
9
1
10
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2
BERKSHIRE
Berkshire
East Berkshire
Speedsville
1685
1644
NANTICOKE
Nanticoke
1544
Glen Aubrey
Tiona
Jenksville
1734
Itaska
BARKER
Tioughnioga River
Greene
900
GREENE
Willseyville
Candor
CANDOR
HUBBARD HILL
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NEWARK VALLEY
Newark Valley
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Weltonville
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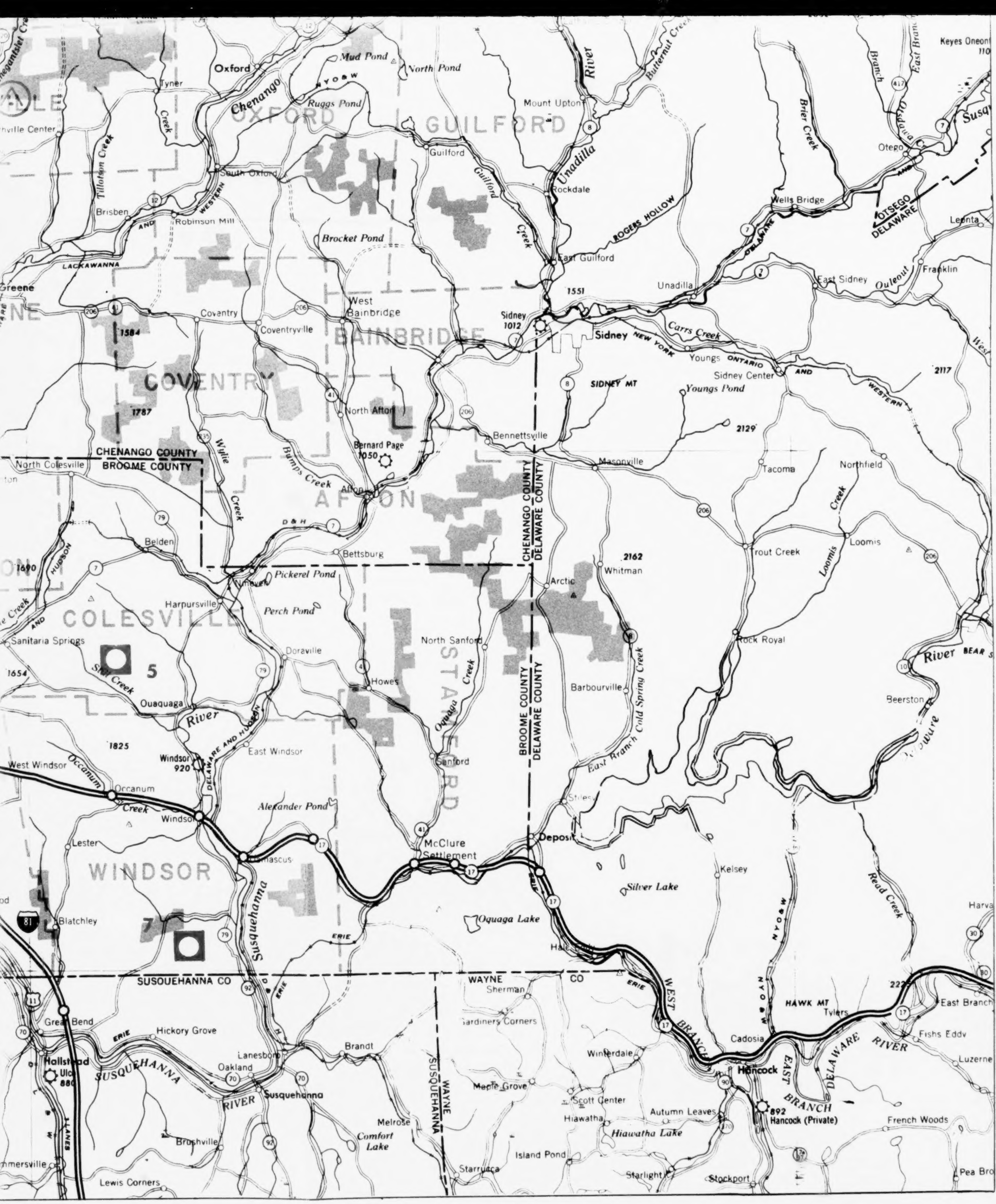
Nanticoke Valley Airpark
960
MAINE
Maine
1670
Potato Creek
Castle Creek
CHENANGO
St Johns Pond
West Chenango
Kettellville
Chenango Forks
North Fenton
Chenango River
FENTON
940
Binghamton
Glen Castle
Hinman Corners
Chenango Bridge
Port Crane
Osborne Creek
Flemingsville
Catatonk
Union Center
Choconut Center
Johnson City
KIRKWOOD
BINGHAMTON
Simmonsburg
Gaskill
1642
1683
BROOME COUNTY
TIOGA COUNTY
UNION
Hooper
Owego
CATLIN HILL
TIOGA
Tioga
810
SUSQUEHANNA RIVER
CAFFERTY HILL
Endicott
Campville
OWEGO
Apalachin
Vestal
1644
Endicott (Tri Cities)
VESTAL
Pierce Creek
Tioga Center
Lounsberry
Smithboro
1605
Deerlick Creek
Apalachin Creek
South Apalachin
1702
1760
Vestal Center
Tracy Creek
1877
Hawleyton
Conklin
Kirkwood
Corbettsville
Little Snake Creek
BRADFORD COUNTY
SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY
PENNSYLVANIA
Owl Hollow
Little Meadows
Cadis
Windham
Warrenham
Choconut
Brackney
Quaker Lake
Brookdale
Windham Summit
Windham Center
Bow Bridge
Laurel Lake
Bixby Corner
West Windham
Tyrrell
West Warren
Warren Center
Nixon
Lake of Meadows
Stanley Lake
Choconut Lake
Lawsville Center
Wappasening Creek
St Joseph
Franklin Forks
North Orwell
Friendsville
Upsonville
Summersville
Bumpville
Cooks Pond
Jackson Valley
Towner
South Warren
Snake Creek
DELAWARE LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN
ERIE
D L & W
81
17

Scale 1:250,000

1 inch equals approximately 4 miles

5 0 5 10 15 Miles

5 0 5 10 15 20 Kilometers



Oxford
Mud Pond
North Pond
Tyner
Chenango
Ruggs Pond
OXFORD
GUILFORD
Mount Upton
Unadilla
River
Butternut Creek
Keyes Oneonta
Branch
East Branch
Brier Creek
Otego
Susquehanna
Tillotson Creek
Creek
South Oxford
Guilford
Guilford Creek
Rockdale
ROGERS HOLLOW
Wells Bridge
OTSEGO
DELAWARE
Leonta
Brisben
Robinson Mill
NYO&W
AND
WESTERN
LACKAWANNA
Brocket Pond
Creek
East Guilford
Franklin
East Sidney
Ouleout
Unadilla
Greene
1551
Coventry
Coventryville
West Bainbridge
Sidney 1012
Sidney
Carrs Creek
NEW YORK
ONTARIO
AND
WESTERN
Youngs
Sidney Center
BAINBRIDGE
1584
COVENTRY
1787
SIDNEY MT
Youngs Pond
2117
North Afton
Bernard Page 1050
Bennettsville
2129
CHENANGO COUNTY
BROOME COUNTY
North Colesville
Wylie Creek
Bumps Creek
Afton
AFTON
Masonville
Tacoma
Northfield
Creek
Loomis
Loomis Creek
CHENANGO COUNTY
DELAWARE COUNTY
D&H
Belden
HUDSON
1690
Bettsburg
Trout Creek
2162
Whitman
Nineveh
Pickerel Pond
Arctic
Harpursville
Perch Pond
COLESVILLE
Creek
Sanitaria Springs
North Sanford
Rock Royal
Doraville
5
1654
Still Creek
Howes
Oquaga Creek
BROOME COUNTY
DELAWARE COUNTY
Barbourville
Cold Spring Creek
East Branch
River
BEAR
Beerston
Delaware
Ouaquaga
River
DELAWARE AND HUDSON
1825
Windsor 920
East Windsor
West Windsor
Occanum
Occanum
Creek
Sanford
SANFORD
Alexander Pond
Windsor
Stiles
Damascus
Lester
McClure Settlement
Deposit
Kelsey
Read Creek
WINDSOR
Silver Lake
Oquaga Lake
Susquehanna
Blatchley
81
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ERIE
Hale Eddy
NYO&W
Harva
SUSQUEHANNA CO
WAYNE
CO
Sherman
ERIE
WEST BRANCH
HAWK MT
Tylers
East Branch
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Great Bend
Hickory Grove
Gardiners Corners
Cadosia
Fishs Eddy
Brandt
Lanesboro
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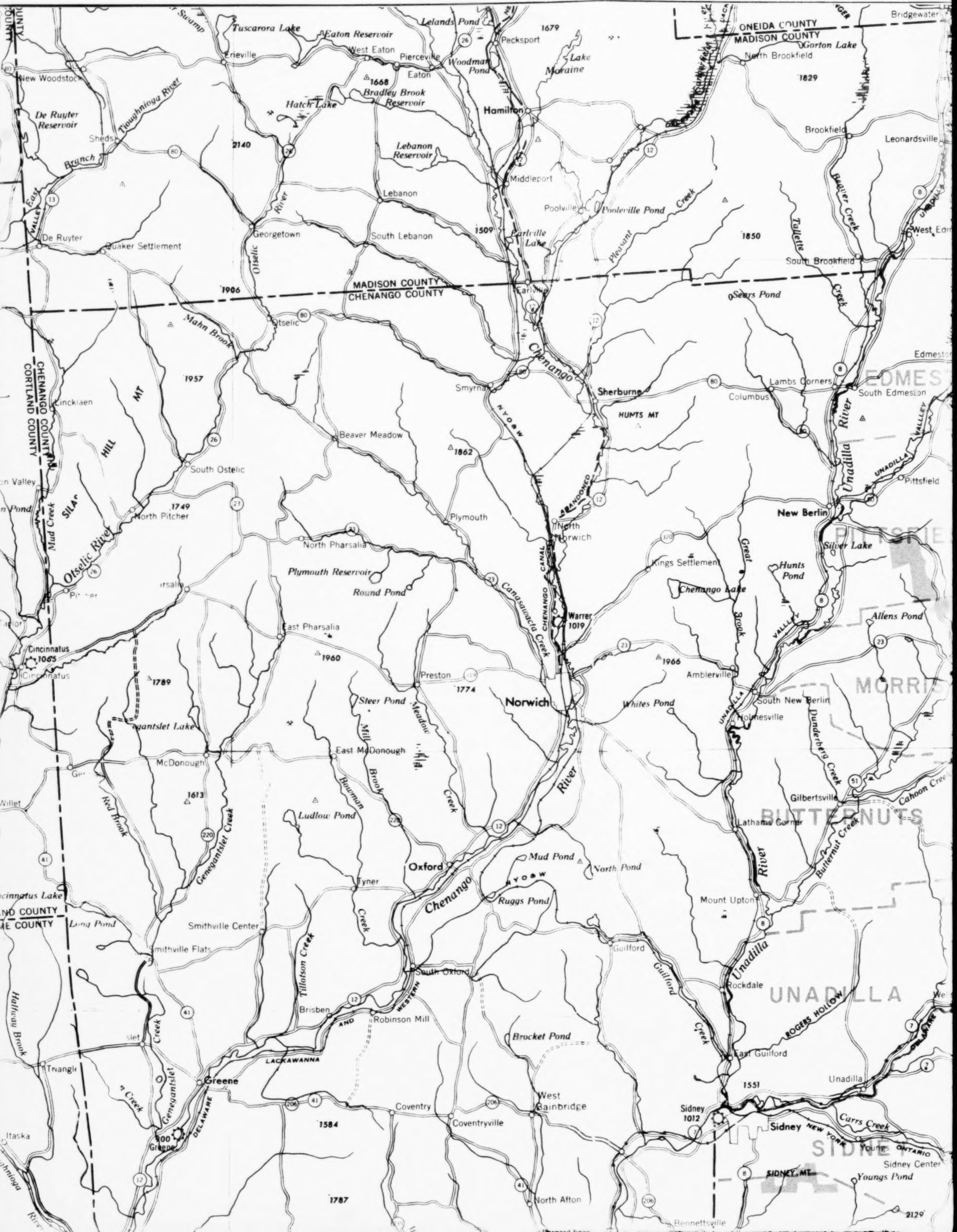
STATE OF NEW YORK OFFICE OF PLANNING COORDINATION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Round Pond
Canasawacta Creek
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Allens Pond
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East McDonough
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Bowman Creek
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Red Brook
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Gilbertsville
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North Pond
Oxford
Tyner
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BROOME COUNTY
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Ruggs Pond
Mount Upton
Smithville Center
Smithville Flats
Tillotson Creek
Guilford
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Unadilla
South Oxford
Rockdale
Halfway Brook
UNADILLA
Brisben
Robinson Mill
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ROGERS HOLLOW
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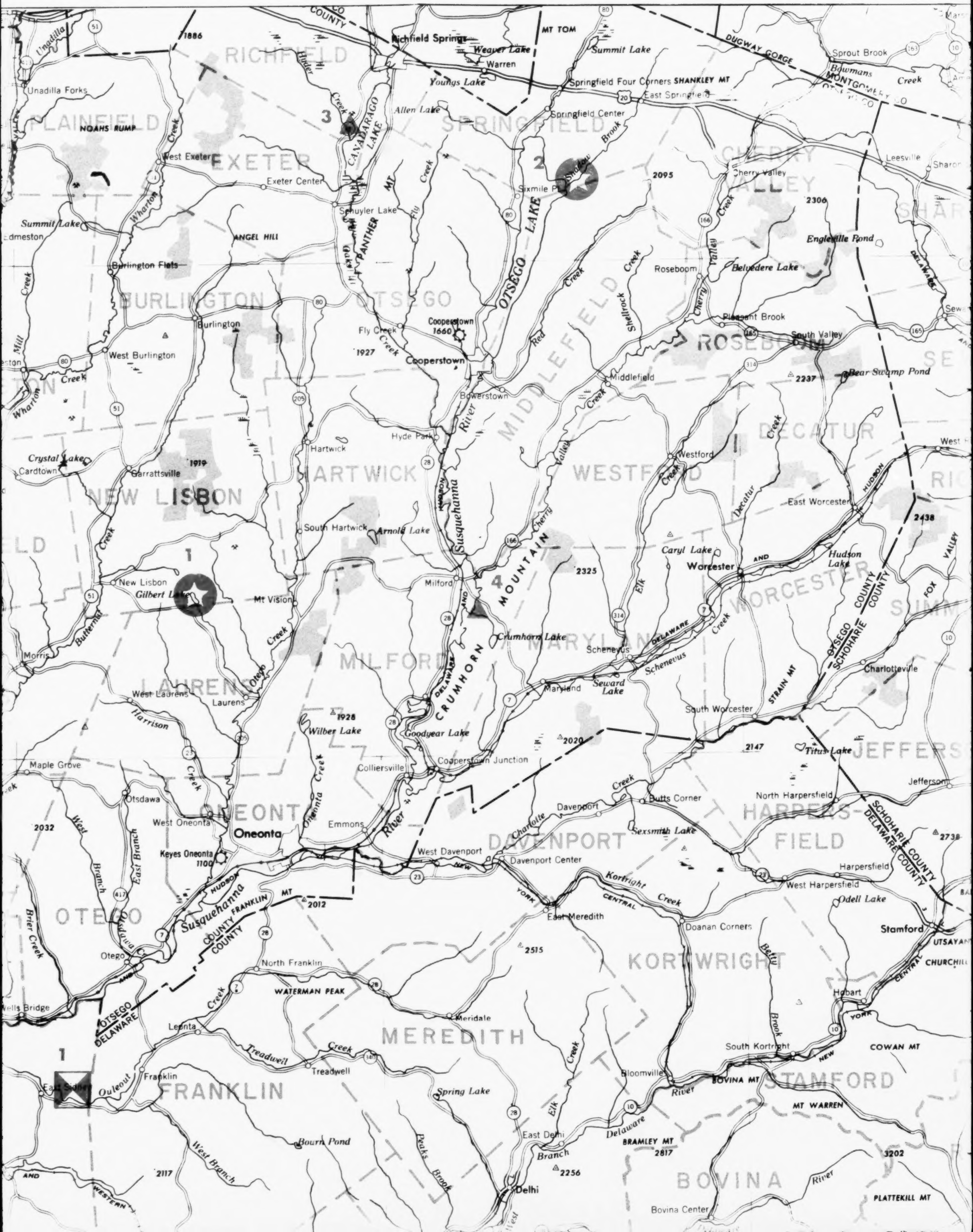
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Hyde Park
Hartwick
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Crystal Lake
Cardtown
Garrattsville
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South Hartwick
Arnold Lake
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Morris
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CRUMHORN
MARYLAND
DELAWARE
Schenevus
Charlotteville
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South Worcester
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Colliersville
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Peaks Brook
Elk Creek
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West Branch
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PLATTEKILL MT
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AND
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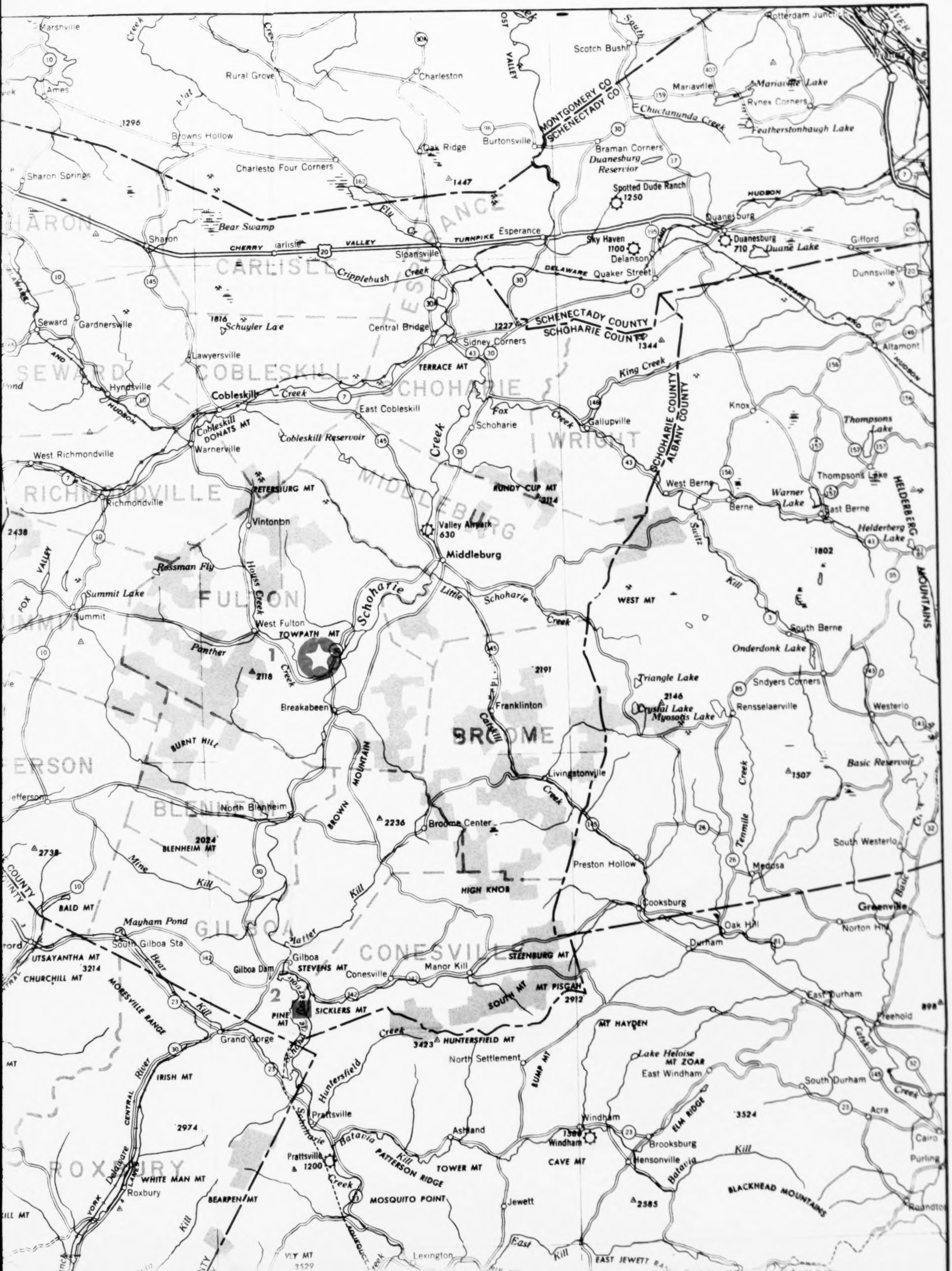
NEW YORK CENTRAL

OUTDOOR RECREATION



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Ames
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Charleston
Scotch Bush
Rotterdam Junction
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Chuctanunda Creek
Featherstonhaugh Lake
MONTGOMERY CO
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Browns Hollow
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Braman Corners
Duanesburg Reservoir
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Spotted Dude Ranch 1250
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Esperance
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Sky Haven 1100
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Duanesburg 710
Duane Lake
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CARLISLE
Cripplebush Creek
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ESPERANCE
Seward
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Schuyler Lake
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SCHOHARIE COUNTY
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Lawyersville
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COBLESKILL
SCHOHARIE
King Creek
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Knox
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Fox Creek
Schoharie
Gallupville
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ALBANY COUNTY
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RICHMONDVILLE
Richmondville
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Helderberg Lake
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Middleburg
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Crystal Lake
Myosotis Lake
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Catskill
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BROWN MOUNTAIN
Basic Reservoir
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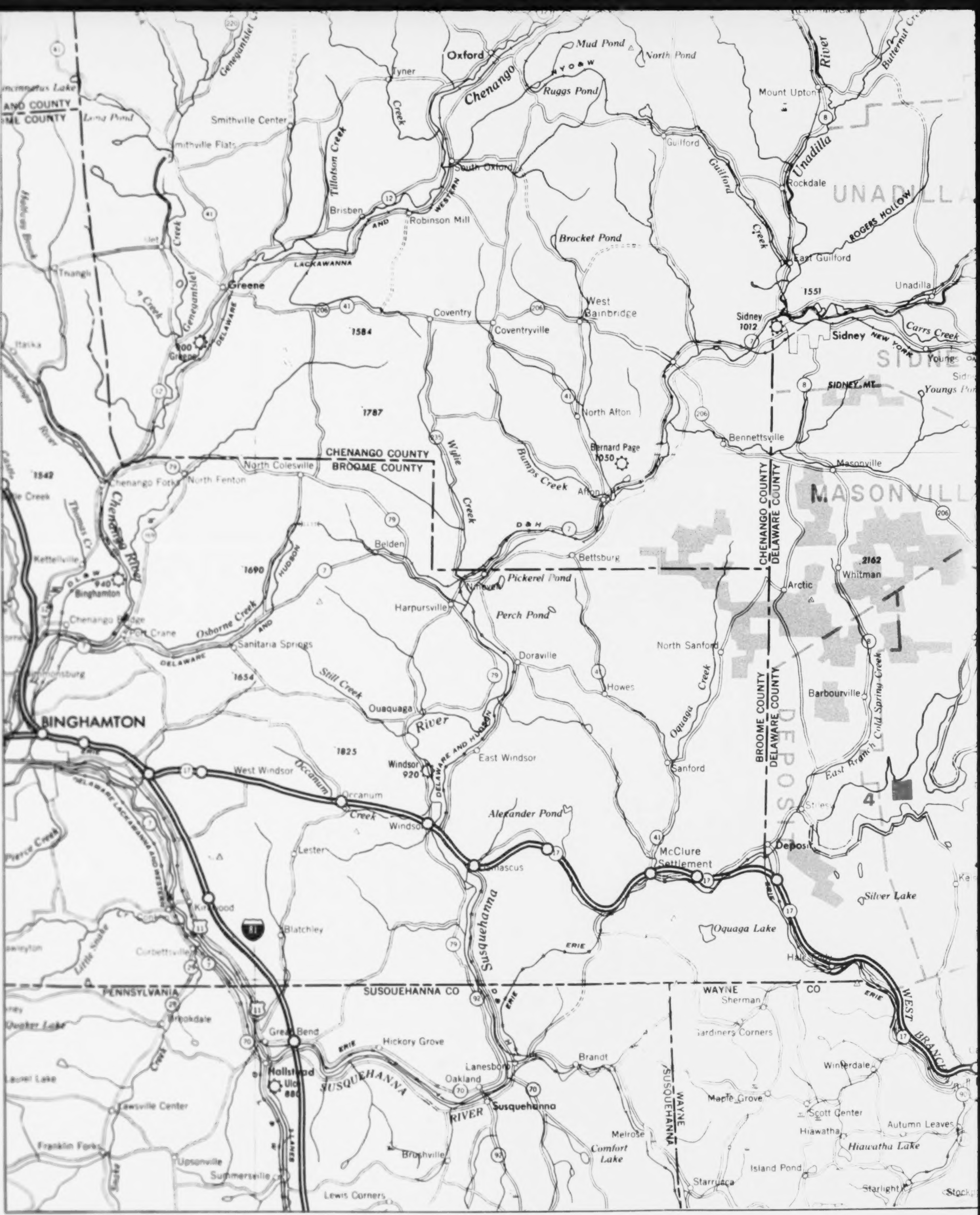
Oxford
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81
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SUSQUEHANNA CO
WAYNE CO
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Brookdale
Great Bend
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Gardiners Corners
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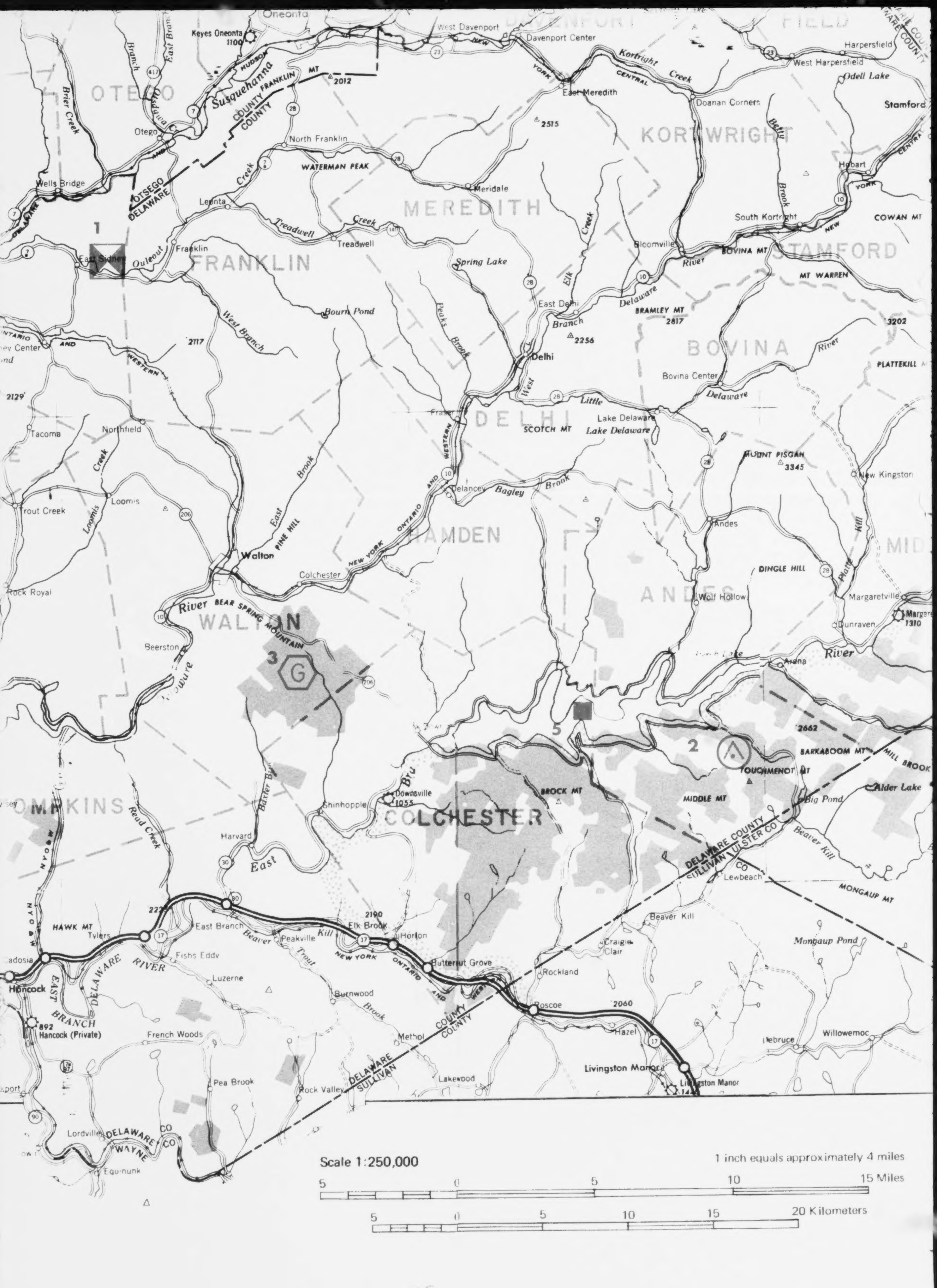
"Prepared with Federal Financial assistance provided by the Department of Housing and Urban Development under Section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954, as amended by the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965. It was financed in part by the State of New York, acting by and through the New York State Office of Planning Coordination."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Debruce
Willowemoc
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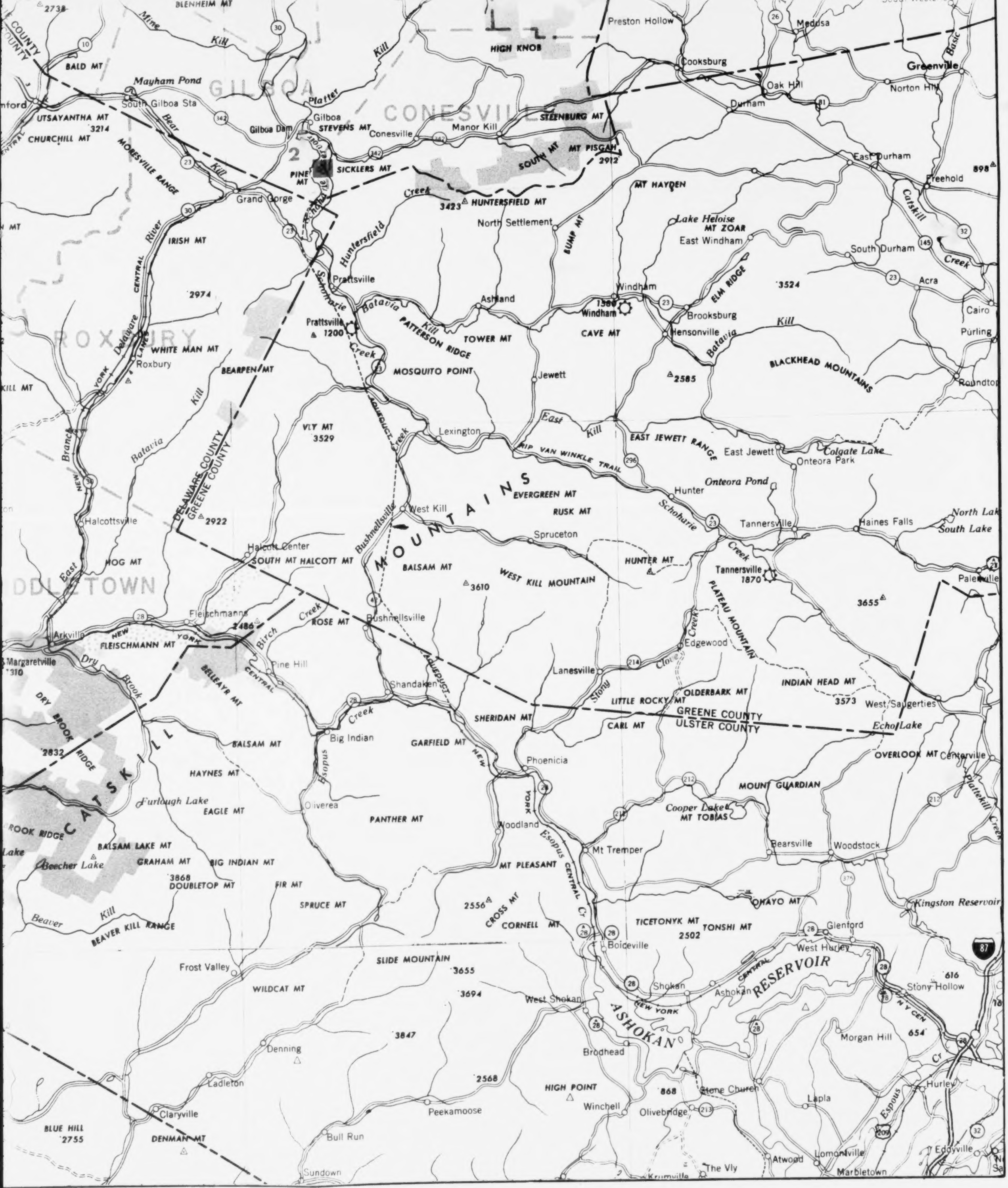
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ULSTER COUNTY
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CATSKILL
HAYNES MT
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Winchell
Olivebridge
Hurley
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DENMAN MT
Bull Run
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The Vly
Sundown
Krumville
Marbletown

STATE OF NEW YORK OFFICE OF PLANNING COORDINATION

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NEW YORK STATE
APPALACHIAN RESOURCE STUDIES
Recreation and Culture

Phase I: Inventory

Prepared by

Prof. Henry G. Williams, Jr.,
and William M. Belden
State University College of Forestry

For the

State of New York
Nelson A. Rockefeller, Governor

Office of Planning Coordination
D. David Brandon, Director
488 Broadway
Albany, New York 12207

1970

RC 005351

About one million people live in Appalachian New York. Their prospects, and those of their children, have been enhanced by the accelerated planning and development for economic growth which the Appalachian program has made possible. Our experience, like that of other states, demonstrates the wisdom of combining federal, state and local resources in a genuine partnership enterprise to mount a coordinated attack on a wide range of social and economic problems.

From a beginning of solid accomplishment we want to continue to move toward our objective – the opportunity for an abundant and rewarding life for the people of the region.

Nelson A. Rockefeller

NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER
Governor, and Member
of the Appalachian Regional
Commission

Foreword

On August 18, 1965, thirteen counties of New York State were declared eligible for participation in the Appalachian Regional Development Program. Another county, Schoharie was added in 1967. Initial state responsibility of the Office of Planning Coordination centered on the formulation of a development plan for the region.

This comprehensive plan for the 11,858-square mile region required far more information about existing social and economic conditions than was readily available. What are the human, economic, social and physical resources of the region? What are its potentials? Its deficiencies? Most important of all – what investments are needed to stimulate economic growth?

To answer such questions, a comprehensive study of the region's resources was launched. These cover agriculture, climate, community facilities, forestry, manpower and industry, mineral resources, recreation and cultural facilities, soils, transportation and water resources.

The first phase studies are detailed inventories in each category. In Phase II, these inventories are analyzed and recommendations are presented for incorporation into the long-range state development plan as well as into the annual plans required by the Appalachian Regional Development Act.

Contracts were awarded to university research departments, private consultants and state agencies, including the OPC Bureau of Planning Research. The project was financed by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Appalachian Regional Commission and the State of New York. At all times it was coordinated with the statewide development plan and appropriate local officials. Phase I inventories were completed in 1968 and Phase II is scheduled for completion by 1970.

This volume contains a summary of the existing recreational and cultural resources of the New York State Appalachian Region, including an inventory of local, county, state and federal facilities, and a preliminary analysis. Phase II will analyze the data and formulate recommendations on recreational and cultural needs.

The study was prepared for the Office of Planning Coordination by Professor Henry G. Williams, Jr., and William M. Belden of the State University College of Forestry at Syracuse University.

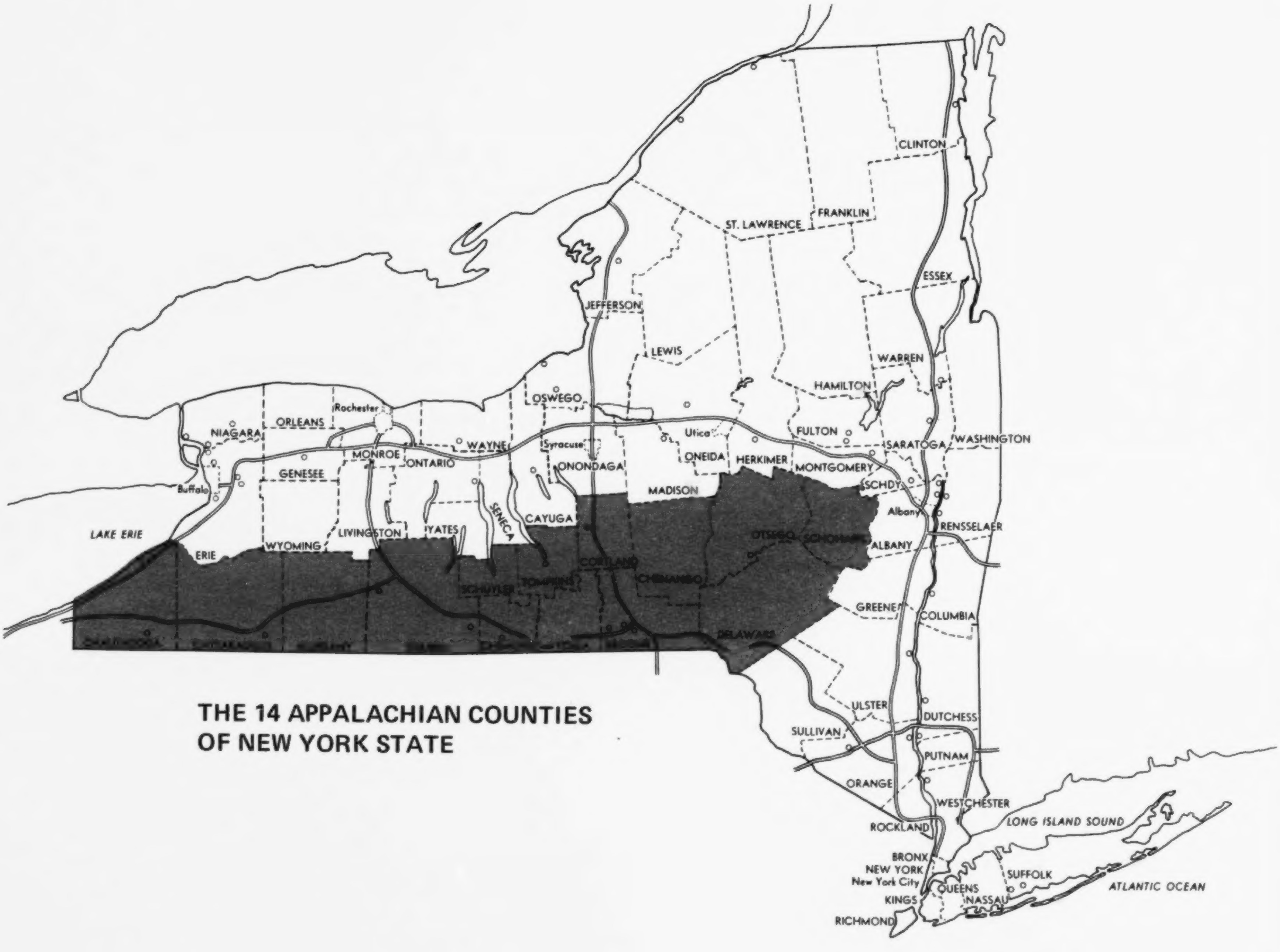
The maps in each volume of these studies and those in the *Atlas of the Appalachian Region of New York State*, a companion volume prepared as part of the overall project, were executed by authors in cooperation with the cartographic section of the OPC Bureau of Communication.

Here then is a valuable planning tool, but only a tool. Appropriate officials must translate this information into action programs. The Appalachian Advisory Councils were organized to provide a forum for discussing such regional development efforts. As county and regional planning staffs are developed throughout the area, increasing technical advice will be available to those responsible for making investment decisions. The Office of Planning Coordination will provide liaison and technical support at the state level.

This region has excellent potentials for economic growth. With a concerted and well planned effort to develop its resources, I am confident the region can look forward with confidence to the decades ahead.

D. David Brandon

D. David Brandon, *Director*
New York State Office of
Planning Coordination
and State Representative to
the Appalachian Regional
Commission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Utica
FULTON
SARATOGA
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ONONDAGA
ONEIDA
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MONTGOMERY
Buffalo
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GREENE
COLUMBIA
DELAWARE
ULSTER
DUTCHESS
SULLIVAN
PUTNAM
ORANGE
WESTCHESTER
LONG ISLAND SOUND
ROCKLAND
BRONX
NEW YORK
New York City
QUEENS
SUFFOLK
KINGS
NASSAU
ATLANTIC OCEAN
RICHMOND

THE 14 APPALACHIAN COUNTIES
OF NEW YORK STATE

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(Four sectional maps, showing publicly owned outdoor recreation areas in the 14-county region, are inserted.)

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CHAPTER I

Preliminary Analysis

The Appalachian Region includes parts of 12 states and all of West Virginia, a total of 13 states containing 397 counties. The region extends some 1,100 miles in a southwesterly direction astride the Appalachian Mountain Range from Schoharie County, New York, to Kemper County, Mississippi. The maximum width of 500 miles occurs across parts of four states – Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina – and the total land area is some 195,485 square miles or roughly 6½ percent of the continental United States.

Of this total, New York's Appalachian area, consisting of 11,858 square miles, represents 6 percent of the total region. The 14 counties contained, according to the 1960 census, a population of 1,000,064 persons. New York counties included in this region are (from west to east): Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Allegany, Steuben, Schuyler, Chemung, Tompkins, Tioga, Cortland, Broome, Chenango, Delaware, Otsego and Schoharie. Almost 70 percent of the total population of the United States lives within 500 miles of some part of the Appalachian Region (slightly over one day's drive).

With the proximity of such an impressive potential market for the goods and services that Appalachia might offer, it seemed appropriate to appraise the recreational and cultural facilities of the region, to evaluate tourism as a means of potential economic growth.

The following is a preliminary analysis of the information gathered on the recreational and cultural resources of the New York Appalachian Region. The first part examines existing outdoor facilities, while the second part looks at the number of facilities within and outside the growth areas which the State Office of Planning Coordination (OPC) had identified as having potentials for further economic development.

Existing Outdoor Recreation Facilities

Examination of existing outdoor recreational facilities in the region shows a very uneven distribution among the 14 counties. Four of them – Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Otsego and Delaware – maintain a relatively good position in the number of facilities, possibly the result of their proximity to urban centers and their diversity of resources.

Chautauqua and Cattaraugus, for example, serve the Buffalo metropolitan area while Otsego and Delaware counties have visitors from the Mohawk Valley and, more particularly, from the New York City metropolitan region. This is reflected in the large number of private family and group camping areas as well as vacation farms in these four counties, the latter especially in Delaware County. The farther the counties are from these outside population concentrations, the less the pressure for recreational facilities.

Another factor in the area's recreational attractiveness is the diversity of its resource base. Again, these four counties were ahead. In Chautauqua County, Lake Erie and Chautauqua Lake offer abundant water-oriented activities, though pollution lessens the attractiveness of Lake Erie. Cattaraugus County has, besides its wooded scenery, Allegany State Park, the Allegheny Reservoir and more than 100 inches of snowfall. Delaware County offers much the same type of resources as Cattaraugus, with the additional attribute of well-known trout streams. Otsego County has two large lakes, Otsego and Canadarago, and the drawing power of the Cooperstown area, with its many cultural and historical facilities.

While the northcentral counties, Schuyler, Tompkins and Cortland, have the famed Finger Lakes, they have less recreational development than might be expected. Interviews with local officials and a review of pertinent literature support the belief that most residents of such large nearby metropolitan areas as Syracuse and Utica-Rome go north rather than south for outdoor recreation.

Residents of Chemung and Tioga Counties make considerable use of the southern portion of the Finger Lakes because of their proximity and in general lack other recreation facilities in these counties.

The spatial relationship seems to be that the counties in the eastern and western extremities of the project area have more outdoor recreation facilities than the central ones. In addition, the northcentral counties appear to offer more recreation opportunities than the southcentral counties, probably because of the Finger Lakes. The one exception to this overall pattern is Schoharie County, in the eastern part of the project area. It does not have many outdoor recreation facilities now, but there are potentials.

Existing Cultural Facilities

In contrast to the distribution of existing recreation facilities, there is no apparent regionally coherent distribution of cultural facilities in the project area. Counties with the most significant facilities include Tompkins, Otsego, Steuben, Chautauqua and Broome.

Cornell University and Ithaca College account for most of the cultural activities in Tompkins County. The Cooperstown area is the primary focus of cultural and historic activity in Otsego County, and its many fine museums are known thoughout the nation. In Steuben County the major cultural influence is the Corning Glass Center and the grape-growing section. World-renowned Chautauqua Institution is probably the greatest single attraction in Chautauqua County and, as in Steuben County, the grape-growing region, paralleling Lake Erie on the plain and escarpment leading to the Appalachian Uplands, is also of importance.

The other counties have few cultural facilities of regional significance except for Broome County, where the Roberson Museum is used by residents of a number of the surrounding counties, including those in Pennsylvania.

In many areas the only cultural resource is a state or private college or university. The general pattern of cultural facilities throughout the project area is one of concentration rather than wide distribution.

Resume of Selected Outdoor Recreation Facilities

Twenty types of outdoor recreation facilities were selected from the federal, state, county, quasi-public and private listings. These were then identified as being within or external to the growth areas designated by the State Office of Planning Coordination (Table I).

Of the 358 facilities, 202, or 56 percent, were within the growth areas. These areas, however, with the majority of the population of the Appalachian counties, do not contain an over abundance of recreation facilities.

This distribution is not unusual: a landscape with the amenities for outdoor recreation often is not conducive to urban development because of rugged and irregular topography. Another factor is the high cost of land in and near population concentrations. Thus it is reasonable to expect some outdoor recreation opportunities away from the growth areas.

Preliminary analysis suggests that land acquisition for public outdoor recreational facilities might begin with an investigation of sites within growth areas, particularly for day-use recreation sites. This is justifiable for an efficient relationship between the population and the outdoor recreation activities, although appropriate sites are often difficult to find and expensive to purchase; this reduces the number of alternatives available.

The Chenango River, a fisherman's favorite.

TABLE I
New York State Appalachian Region
SELECTED OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES WITHIN AND EXTERNAL TO GROWTH CENTERS

I = in growth center
O = out of growth center

	Allegany		Broome		Cattaraugus		Chautauqua		Chemung		Chenango		Cortland		Delaware		Otsego		Schoharie		Schuyler		Steuben		Tioga		Tompkins		TOTALS	
	I	O	I	O	I	O	I	O	I	O	I	O	I	O	I	O	I	O	I	O	I	O	I	O	I	O	I	O	I	O
FEDERAL																														
Flood control				1											1								1						2	1
Multiple use									1													1							1	1
STATE																														
Parks	1		1			1	2		1		1	1						2		1	1			1			2	1	9	7
Multiple use areas (named)						1			1					1													2		3	2
Special use areas																						1								1
Conservation ed. camps		1										1																		2
Game mgt. areas & Game farms		2						1				1				1					½			1			1½		3	5
Boat launching & Access sites				2		1	4							2				2			1		1		1		1		8	7
COUNTY																														
Parks			1	5		1			1				1					1					2	1					5	8
N.Y.C. WATER SUPPLY RES.																2				1										3
QUASI-PUBLIC																														
Camps	2	3	7	3	6	7	15	3	4	1	2	2	2	4		2		6	1		1	4	5	2	3	2	3	2	51	41
Nature conservancies & sanctuaries						1																					10		10	1
PRIVATE																														
Group games		1	4				3	2			2	2	1					4	1	1					2	1			11	13
Dude ranches																3											1		1	3
Shooting preserves (Class A & B only)			1		2	2	1	1			2	1	1			3		6		3				2	1				9	17
Swimming beaches																	7												7	
Marinas & boat liveries							9														1						4		14	
Reg. golf courses (includes public)	1		4	4	6		11		4		5		1	4		7	2	4	1		1		5	1	2	3	7		50	23
Ski areas (inc. pub.)		1	4		3	2	1	2		1	2			5		5		3	1										11	19
Amusement parks & special feature areas					2		2	1	2																				6	1
Excursion trains						1											1												1	1
TOTAL	4	8	22	15	19	20	47	8	14	2	14	8	6	16	1	23	10	28	4	6	5½	6	15	8	10	5	30½	3	202	156

CHAPTER II

Summary of Socio-Economic Characteristics

The Appalachian area of New York State has been the subject of many regional studies. The attractiveness of the area for investigative purposes arises from its long-time record of farm abandonment, its diversity of natural resources and the stability of its population, coupled with efforts to solve social and economic problems. Despite the abundance of studies and reports, however, including published documents of the U.S. Bureau of the Census and other governmental agencies, academic case analyses, and specialized research projects aimed at regional resource development, it is difficult to find a clear insight into the area's total demographic, social and economic character.

This is so because of substantial intraregional variety, a paucity of up-to-date regional information, especially suited to recreational analysis, and difficulty in generalizing the scale of the project area from the small-area samples available.

While a vast store of pertinent statistics may be compiled from the existing literature, it remains to organize this material for utilization. The Development Plan for the State Appalachian Area will be a giant step toward this.

This section summarizes the project area's demographic, social and economic characteristics, particularly those meaningful for recreation and cultural facilities. Demographic, social and economic characteristics are not neatly separable; certain basic attributes of population also have fundamental utility in economic terms. The age-sex distribution of a population, for example, outlines the dimensions of a labor force. Similarly, information on commuting habits has economic and social significance because of the diverse costs allied with the journey to work and the personal relationships of a commuter to his community. The nature of the interrelationships is the key to understanding these discrete factors.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Although there was a net natural increase of 117,627 in the Appalachian Region between 1950 and 1960, the total population increased by only 82,574 due to the impact of a net out-migration of more than 35,000 persons. The net migration rate for the 1950-60 decade was -3.8 percent in contrast to a net positive figure for the balance of the state, attributable to a lack of employment opportunities in the region.

Closely allied to the phenomenon of net out-migration is the rate of population growth. In the region the population grew at a decreasing rate, from a rate of increase of 12 percent between 1940 and 1950, to a rate of 9 percent between 1950 and 1960. These rates of increase compared inversely with the rates of 10 percent (1940-50) and 13 percent (1950-60) for the state. The counties of the western subregion (Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Chemung, Schuyler, Steuben) held constant in terms of rate of increase during 1960-65 while the counties of the eastern subregion grew at a higher rate.

The leading demographic characteristic of the Appalachian Region, therefore, is its decline in rate of population increase due to net out-migration. This situation has clear implications for recreation and cultural resource development: an inability to pay for recreational services. This condition arises from the fact that a shrinking labor force is linked to a weakened economic position and lower per capita incomes. Moreover, since large numbers of high school and college graduates leave the region to seek employment elsewhere, the opportunities for their leadership and participation in community and economic betterment enterprises, including recreation, are lost.

Another characteristic of the population, also related to the net out-migration, is the imbalance in the age distribution. Generally, there are larger percentages of persons in the younger (24 years and younger) and older (65 years and over) age groups than is the case for the rest of the state. The region's relatively lower percentage of persons in the 25-64 years of age group is significant because in this group are found the primary labor force, the primary consumer market, and the dynamic elements of leadership. This situation causes problems in education, social services, including recreation and cultural resources, and economic development. Some observers have pointed out that the problem of age-distribution imbalance, due in part to net out-migration, is the major problem in the region*.

In terms of urban-rural distribution of the population, the region has a much higher portion of rural people than the state. In 1950, with a statewide rural population of less than 15 percent, more than half of the region's population was classified as rural. While the state figure held firm in 1960, the Appalachian Region recorded an increase. The region's urban population grew by only 6 percent between 1950 and 1960 while the rural non-farm population was increasing by about 37 percent. There has been a general decline in the region's farm population, consistent with national trends, but the shift has been largely to rural non-farm. For example, Schuyler County had a 1950 rural farm-rural non-farm ratio of 33.8 percent to 44.7 percent. The gap between these percentages widened greatly by

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* N.Y.S. Office of Planning Coordination. Bureau of Planning Research. *Demographic and Economic Data for the Appalachian Counties.* Unpub., 1967.

1960 to 18.9 percent to 62.4 percent. Otsego County had a 1950 rural farm to rural nonfarm ratio of 28.0 percent to 39.9 percent, and these percentage figures changed by 1960 to 17.3 percent to 52.0 percent.

The region has a slightly higher male to female ratio than the state, probably due to the difference in urban-rural distribution. This, in turn, is related to the fact that only 1.1 percent of the region's population consisted of non-whites in comparison to the state figure of 8.9 percent. The wide difference in these percentages is explained by the relatively high percentage of non-whites who reside in New York City and the low percentage in the region's urban population. Forty-five percent of the region's 11,000 non-whites (1960) lived in the counties of Tompkins, Chemung and Cattaraugus.

The region's population is not evenly distributed. Higher densities occur in the counties of Chemung, Broome, Tompkins and Chautauqua where the large cities of the region are located. Population densities per square mile (based on 1960 data) range from a high of 299.5 in Broome County to a low of 29.6 in Delaware. In the latter county, recreational use of resources has resulted in an increase in the number of vacation homes and guest farms, among the highest increases in the entire region. In Chenango, Delaware, Allegany and Cattaraugus, where the population densities are low, state ownership of land, including reforestation areas, state parks and wildlife areas, is relatively high.

Population projections for the counties in the project area, prepared by the Office of Planning Coordination, suggest that the pattern of population decline will continue, with a reversal of the declining rate of increase coming in the 1970's. A significant increase in the rate of population growth is forecast for the 1965-85 period, with major growth centered in the eastern subregion.

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

The region's economy has consistently lagged behind the rest of the state according to various measures of economic growth. New capital expenditures in manufacturing increased only 3.2 percent between 1958 and 1963, for example, in comparison with a 15.7 percent increase for the state. Similarly, value added by manufacture increased only 14.4 percent between 1958-1963 compared to the state figure of 23.1 percent. Manufacturing in the Appalachian counties has been dominated by a few large firms, which suggests an added factor of instability. In Appalachia, manufacturing firms employing 100 or more workers accounted for 14.5 percent of the total number of manufacturing establishments in 1963, in contrast to a figure of only 6.4 percent for the state. The leading manufacturing industries are diverse, however, and they center on electrical and nonelectrical machinery, stone and glass, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, apparel, furniture, and food products, including wine.

Primary economic activities have played an important role in the economic history of the project area, with agriculture predominant. Dairying continues as the major type of farming, but cash crops are important in certain valley areas, and the vineyards in the western subregion have provided for a significant wine-making industry. In agricultural terms, the economic problem of the region has been essentially one of resource-poor hill farms, where steep slopes and infertile thin soils have been hostile to the utilization of modern farming techniques. As a result, abandonment of agricultural land had been characteristic over a long time. Unfortunately, the alternatives to agriculture are limited, the leading choices being a lower standard of living or conversion to more extensive uses, such as forestry or recreation, particularly hunting and fishing. The state has already purchased thousands of acres of abandoned farmland and much of it has been reforested. Mineral industries have also been important, with the cement, stone, and glass industries operating in the eastern and central portions. The best known of the glass industries, the Corning Glass Works, is also a major tourist attraction.

Per capita income in Appalachia has been considerably lower than in the state. Broome County, which comes closest, is 83 percent of the state figure, while Schoharie County has an average only 55 percent of the state average. Income (per capita) in the state in 1965 was $3,278 but Broome had only $2,732 and Schoharie, the lowest in the project area, had only $1,843. Income levels of families and unrelated individuals also reveal large disparities. Only Broome has relatively fewer families earning under $4,000 per year than the state, 19.1 percent compared to 21.4 percent. In contrast, families below the $4,000 per annum level in Appalachia range to a high of 41.5 percent in Schoharie County. The region has a relatively high percentage of families with income under $6,000 and relatively few with incomes over $8,000.

Wages and salaries account for 67.5 percent of all incomes in the Appalachian Region, about the same as the state figure. The proportion of income received by farm proprietors relative to total income is much higher than in the state (2.79 percent to 0.53 percent). Income from governments is also relatively high in the project area (19.95 percent compared with the state figure of 17.41 percent). In 1965, the Appalachian Region had 5.9 percent of the state's population but only 4.3 percent of its income. This situation points up the relative shortage of skilled workers which has plagued the project area and demonstrates an adverse distribution of manufacturing industries, relative to the state.

TABLE II
New York State Appalachian Region
SEX AND RACE, 1960

AREA	1960 Population per sq. mile	MALE TOTAL	MALE WHITE	MALE NON-WHITE	FEMALE TOTAL	FEMALE WHITE	FEMALE NON-WHITE
NEW YORK STATE		8,123,239	7,421,364	701,875	8,659,065	7,865,707	793,358
APPALACHIA		491,971	486,074	5,897	508,093	503,014	5,079
SOUTHERN TIER WEST SUB-REGION		236,498	232,776	3,722	244,485	241,424	3,061
Allegany	42.0	21,707	21,613	94	22,271	22,204	67
Cattaraugus	60.1	39,857	39,072	785	40,330	39,530	800
Chautauqua	134.6	70,779	70,042	737	74,598	73,864	734
Chemung	239.6	47,973	446,393	1,580	50,733	49,676	1,057
Schuyler	45.5	7,544	7,489	55	7,500	7,445	55
Steuben	69.4	48,638	48,167	471	49,053	48,705	348
SOUTHERN TIER EAST SUB-REGION		255,473	253,298	2,175	263,608	261,590	2,018
Delaware	29.6	21,824	21,715	109	21,716	21,626	90
Otsego	51.3	24,860	24,755	105	27,082	26,985	97
Schoharie	36.2	11,297	11,250	47	11,319	11,277	42
Broome	299.5	103,493	102,730	763	109,168	108,444	724
Chenango	47.6	21,245	21,124	121	21,998	21,881	117
Cortland	81.9	19,721	19,675	46	21,392	21,347	45
Tioga	72.0	18,763	18,650	113	19,039	18,938	101
Tompkins	134.8	34,270	33,399	871	31,894	31,092	802

Source: U.S. Census of Population, 1960

TABLE III
New York State Appalachian Region
POPULATION, 1967, 1960, 1950

AREA	1967 (1)	1960 (2)	PROJECTED POPULATION CHANGES 1965-70	PROJECTED POPULATION CHANGES 1970-75
			(Percent) (3)	
NEW YORK STATE	18,041,630	16,782,302	5.08	4.81
APPALACHIA	1,045,703	1,000,064	2.97	3.44
SOUTHERN TIER WEST SUB-REGION	498,249	480,983	0.84	1.40
Allegany	43,166	43,978	-0.30	0.92
Cattaraugus	79,966	80,187	-0.91	-0.50
Chautauqua	150,090	145,377	0.33	0.93
Chemung	100,272	98,706	2.98	3.42
Schuyler	15,609	15,044	0.96	1.45
Steuben	99,224	96,691	1.32	1.70
SOUTHERN TIER EAST SUB-REGION	547,454	519,081	4.86	5.17
Delaware	42,317	43,540	-3.31	-1.57
Otsego	53,630	51,942	-1.00	2.53
Schoharie	22,085	22,616	-2.15	-1.37
Broome	220,972	212,661	6.51	6.53
Chenango	46,156	43,243	3.50	4.08
Cortland	43,877	41,113	5.49	5.05
Tioga	44,629	37,802	9.39	7.44
Tompkins	73,788	66,164	8.61	7.41

SOURCE:
(1) 1967 Vital Statistical Review N.Y.S. Dept. of Health
(2) U.S. Census of Population
(3) Demographic Projection N.Y.S. OPC, July 1966

While employment grew in the 1950's, the growth of 5.9 percent was only slightly higher than half the state rate. Some observers maintain that the slow growth in employment opportunities is the region's most serious problem. The region has relatively fewer workers than the state in the following categories: professional, technical and kindred; managers, officials and proprietors; clerical; sales and service, but relatively more craftsmen and foremen; operatives and kindred workers.

In 1960, over 24 percent of the males and 64.32 percent of the females 14 years of age and over were not in the labor force. The gross labor force participation rate of both males and females had substantial growth potential, given proper stimulation in employment opportunities. If the participation rate in the project area were as high as the New York State rate, 10,528 more people would have been employed in the region*.

Despite the limitations of recreation as an aid to economic development of a region, recreational uses of land have been mounting in importance in the Appalachian counties, particularly where recreational expenditures of non-residents are reflected through a broad spectrum of the community. Nathan Associates described the effect of the multiplier principle in the recreation industry in the national Appalachian counties and concluded that the initial expenditures of recreationists failed to generate a substantial income flow through the community, except where the multiplier influence was strong due to respending of the tourist dollars locally**. The growth of vacation homes has also been prominent in Schoharie, Delaware and Chautauqua Counties where the population density is relatively low and resources are compatible with such use. Vacation homes are significant in each county in the project area, however. Ragatz*** has reported that absentees owned 2,923 parcels in Delaware County in 1964, most of them residing in New York City, Buffalo and the other metropolitan areas. According to a Chautauqua County Planning Department report****, the economic impact of vacation homes in that county in 1963 amounted to $2,940,000, with $165.31 being added to the economy for each week of vacation-home occupancy.

Another aspect of recreational use is resource-based resorts or public areas. A study of the economic impact of Whitney Point Reservoir revealed that $37,523 in additional income was generated locally between 1961 and 1963, after the opening of the recreation portion of the reservoir*. One explanation of the remark that benefits exceeded costs for the Whitney Point project is that capital investment costs and operations expenditures are provided by the Corps of Engineers together with state and county contributions.

A third form of recreational enterprise is the tourism industry, catering to persons who come into the region expressly for recreation. These uses may be expected to expand as access is facilitated by completion of the Southern Tier Expressway and other intra-regional routes.

Service industries, which are important to the tourist trade, are not as numerous in the Appalachian counties as in other portions of the state. Service activities and trade are concentrated in the primary growth centers, particularly in the project area's few large cities. Broome County is the leader among the 14 Appalachian counties in number of establishments, total sales and number of employees in wholesale trade, retail trade and selected services.

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

The median number of years of education completed by males in the Appalachian counties, except for Tompkins (12.3 years) which is high and Schoharie (9.1) which is low, is close to the state median of 10.6 years. It is significant that 62 percent of males over 25 do not have a high school education. This suggests the need for expansion of the regional education program, specifically to provide continuing education for mature persons, thereby helping them to attain direct skills and widen their outlook on contemporary community problems. Vocational programs for young adults have been initiated but it is too early to assess results. The eastern subregion shows the strong influence of the colleges there; 17.4 percent of persons 25 years of age and older completed one or more years of college, a figure higher than the state percentage of 16.9. In Tompkins County, with Cornell University and Ithaca College, more than 27 percent of residents 25 years old and over completed college.

The number of households in the Appalachian counties increased by 11.1 percent between 1950 and 1960, compared to a state increase of 21.2 percent. Since the difference in rate of population increase between the region and the state is not as great as the difference in number of households, the difference is explained by out-migration of the younger age groups. The population per household runs slightly higher for Appalachia than the state, 3.38 persons per household in Appalachia to 3.11 in the state.

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*N.Y.S. Office of Planning Coordination. Bureau of Planning Research. *Demographic and Economic Data for the Appalachian Counties.* Unpub., 1967.

**Robert R. Nathan Associates, Inc. *Recreation as an Industry. 2 vols.* Washington, 1966.

***Ragatz, Richard. *Description of Property Owned by Absentee Owners in Delaware County, N.Y.* typed manuscript, no date.

****Chautauqua County Planning Board. *Second Homes and their Impact on the Economy of Chautauqua County.* 1966.

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TABLE IV
New York State Appalachian Region
SEASONAL HOMES IN THE APPALACHIAN COUNTIES[1]

County	1965	1960	1950
Allegany	1600	1215	453
Broome	1150	1004	697
Cattaraugus	2300	1702	501
Chautauqua	4400	3937	3028
Chemung	200	179	145
Chenango	800	734	567
Cortland	450	N.A.	N.A.
Delaware	1850	1498	857
Otsego	2250	1853	1267
Schoharie	1600	1212	412
Schuyler	1100	929	621
Steuben	2350	1965	1237
Tioga	250	188	111
Tompkins	500	414	276

[1] Source: Bureau of Travel, N.Y.S. Dept. of Commerce, based on U.S. Census of Housing, 1950 and 1960

In the project area 79.8 percent of the housing units are sound, compared with 85.7 percent in the state; 16.1 percent of the housing units in Appalachia are classified as deteriorating, compared to 11.4 percent in the state. The widest differential between the project area and the state in housing quality occurs in the dilapidated category. The Appalachian counties have 4.3 percent of the housing units dilapidated, while the state figure is only 2.98 percent. Schoharie (7.5 percent), Schuyler (6.6 percent), Tioga (6.9 percent) and Allegany (6.1 percent) have dilapidated units amounting to more than double the state percentage.

Educational and housing characteristics reflect the economic situation previously discussed. Its relevance to recreation lies in the development of facilities to employ the unskilled and semi-skilled workers in the region, especially where the multiplier effect of tourist spending can create other developmental opportunities.

IMPLICATIONS FOR RECREATION

Demographic – Out-migration, age and distribution have particular relevancy to recreation. Out-migration removes community leadership and curtails the ability to pay for recreational services. Age characteristics became a problem because Appalachian communities have fewer young people, thereby weakening the strength of the primary consumer market and restricting the dynamic nature of community recreation. Since the population of the region is not evenly distributed, varied recreational opportunities are not available to people in rural districts. Here, recreation takes an extensive form with large areas given over to state-owned reforestation areas or extensive recreational uses.

Economic – Land use, income and resource capability are the key factors which relate to recreation. Conversion of land has taken place in the region: from agriculture to forestry, recreation and other extensive activities. The state has contributed to this phenomenon by purchasing large tracts of land, which may have utility for recreation. Incomes, being relatively lower than in other areas in the state, limit the ability of local residents to enjoy recreation which requires even modest expenditures. Although the resources of the Appalachian Region have limitations, particularly in comparison with some other areas, the opportunities for expansion of the vacation-home industry, along with tourism and use of resource-based resorts and public areas, is substantial.

Social – The Appalachian Region is relatively homogeneous in its social structure, a situation which may discourage new enterprises. Level of educational attainment also deters effective utilization of the available recreational and cultural resources or in mounting adequate efforts to provide facilities that are lacking.

CHAPTER III

Relationship of Project Area to Northern Pennsylvania and Rest of New York State

Eight counties in Pennsylvania are contiguous with the Southern Tier counties of New York State: Erie, Warren, McKean, Potter, Tioga, Bradford, Susquehanna and Wayne. In addition, certain counties south of these also are influenced by New York State's economy as well as its recreation and cultural activities.

In general, most of Pennsylvania's northern tier counties have closer economic ties to such cities and villages in New York State as Jamestown, Olean, Wellsville, Corning, Elmira, Binghamton and Hancock than to Pennsylvania's urbanized areas. Many residents work and shop in these areas and contribute to both New York State's and Pennsylvania's economy.

Pennsylvania's northern tier landscape is very similar to that of New York, except that it is somewhat more rugged and contains a greater percentage of forest lands. Except for the Erie Plain to the west, most of the area has poor soils for agriculture, steep slopes and a short growing season. Its mineral resources have been exploited and abandoned. The similarity of landscape features, together with Pennsylvania's realization of the outdoor recreation potential, suggests that New York and Pennsylvania will in many cases be in direct competition for the tourist dollar.

In two areas, particularly, Pennsylvania has a distinct edge on New York. The first is the Allegheny River Reservoir Recreation Area, administered by the U.S. Forest Service. (Allegany State Park is a contiguous area in New York State.) Allegheny Reservoir's summer storage pool provides a lake 27 miles long, with a surface of 12,000 acres and 91 miles of shoreline, 63 miles in Pennsylvania. The Allegheny National Forest contains approximately 480,000 acres (Allegheny Reservoir Advisory Council, 1965). In comparison, Allegany State Park has approximately 60,000 acres and most of New York State's 28 mile portion of the shoreline is controlled by the Allegany Indian Reservation. The potential recreation impact may be considerably greater in Pennsylvania if appropriate facilities are installed and highway access is improved. The U.S. Forest Service estimates the demand for recreation will approach five million people per year by the year 2000.

The second area is the proposed Tocks Island National Recreation Area along the Delaware River in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The land proposed for public ownership starts directly east of Stroudsburg, Pa., and extends upriver almost to Port Jervis, N.Y.

The dam, to be at the northern tip of Tocks Island, some six miles upstream from the southern boundary of the National Recreation Area, will impound approximately 12,000 surface acres of water during the recreation season and extend some 37 miles to Port Jervis. The National Park Service has prepared a master plan and will be responsible for development and management. Ultimate acreage is to be around 72,000.

The planned peak capacity is 120,000 people and projections are for 10½ million visits annually. Approximately 65 percent of the capacity will be on the New Jersey side, the remaining 35 percent in Pennsylvania. By 1973, expressways will place the region within one hour's driving time of New York City (National Park Service, 1965).

Perhaps of greatest significance is the impetus of this project for permanent and vacation home development. Many residents of the New York City metropolitan region have vacation residences north of the city extending to the Catskill Mountains. Currently, the effects of this are also seen in Delaware County, on the northern side of these mountains. This land use pattern, however, could well be altered significantly toward the general environs of the Tocks Island National Recreational Area due to the drawing force of the proposed facility. This could profoundly affect planning of the southeastern area of New York State's Appalachian Region.

In addition to these federal projects are a number of state-owned forest, game, fish and park holdings. Numerous tourist promotional groups also exist in Pennsylvania's northern tier, including county and multi-county promotion groups.

The Pennsylvania State Planning Board has divided the northern portion of the state into four regions as follows:[1]

Region 13 – Erie, Warren, Crawford, Mercer, Venango, Forest and Lawrence Counties.

Region 9 – McKean, Cameron, Elk and Potter Counties.

Region 4 – Tioga, Bradford, Susquehanna, Sullivan and Wyoming Counties.

Region 3 – Wayne, Pike and Monroe Counties.

Many of these are south of the first tier of counties adjacent to New York State, but should be considered in these aggregate groupings with regard to their outdoor recreation and cultural resources impact. This is particularly important because most local and regional planning in Pennsylvania will be oriented to these regions.

Region 13 – The major focus of recreation activity is around Pymatuning and Conneaut Lakes in Crawford County, halfway between the region's two major urban concentrations of Sharon – New Castle and the city of Erie. This area is considered second only to the famous Pocono Mountain resorts for recreation. The eastern sector, including a portion of the Kinzua Dam and related facilities, is a part of Pennsylvania's Appalachian Mountain vacationland.

The region has 123,000 acres of state-owned forest, game, fishing and park lands. The most intensively used are the five state parks: Presque Isle (Erie County), Chapman (Warren County), Pymatuning (Crawford County), Cook Forest (Forest County) and McConnell's Mill (Lawrence County), which contain 27,000 acres.

The water-oriented recreation areas of the region such as Pymatuning Reservoir, Presque Isle State Park, Lake Erie, Shenango Reservoir (Mercer County), Sandy Creek Lake (Mercer County) and the Allegheny Reservoir are the most significant tourist attractions. In addition, the Corps of Engineers impoundment called Tionesta Reservoir (Forest County), containing 3,250 surface acres of water, attracts 573,000 visitors annually. The portion of Allegheny National Forest in Warren and Forest Counties amounts to 231,000 acres.

These counties contain 357,250 acres of state or federally-owned land and water available to the public for such purposes as camping, picnicking, hunting and fishing, and several historic sites.

Region 9 – With no major urban centers in this part of Pennsylvania, McKean and Potter Counties are economically oriented to the Southern Tier of New York State. This isolation from the other parts of Pennsylvania has caused the region to be considered as Pennsylvania's last frontier by the residents of the state. More than 83 percent of its land area is in forest cover. The scenic beauty of this extremely low density area is its most important resource.

Region 9 has 578,000 acres of state-owned forest, game, fishing and park lands. The seven state parks, containing 3,000 acres, are the most intensively used recreation areas: Sizervilk (Cameron and Potter Counties), Denton Hill, Lyman Run and Ole Bull (Potter County), Sinnemahoning (Cameron County), and Elk and Bendigo (Elk County).

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[1] This portion of the text concerning the regions of Pennsylvania relies on the Pennsylvania State Planning Board's reports identified in the Appendix.

In addition to state lands is the East Branch Clarion River Reservoir, built by the Corps of Engineers (Elk and McKean border) and serving approximately 125,000 persons annually. The Allegheny National Forest has approximately 249,000 acres in Elk and McKean Counties. A total of 827,000 acres of federal and state lands in this region is devoted to outdoor recreation and forestry.

Tourist development has declined in overnight accommodations; however, the vacation home market has shown extreme growth, particularly in Elk County. Lack of convenient highway access undoubtedly accounts for the decline in tourism.

Region 4 – As in Region 9, the northern tier counties of this region depend economically upon nearby New York State's urban centers for employment. Susquehanna County has been added to the Binghamton Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The southern part of the region, however, is oriented to the Scranton-Wilkes-Barre centers.

An innovative organization for encouraging tourist development is the Endless Mountain Association Credit Pool, consisting of bank representatives from the four counties to spread the risk of loans among the area's banks for well planned but speculative new commercial tourist facilities. This technique provides more available credit for these ventures and encourages rapid growth of private facilities. A similar device might be encouraged in New York State.

This region is considered to have good recreation potential by local residents and the Pennsylvania State Planning Board because of its forest, scenic attractiveness and unpolluted waters. It is also expected to benefit from "spill over" from the Poconos.

The region contains 361,000 acres of state-owned recreation and open space land. Between 1953 and 1964, its five state parks experienced a three-fold increase of visits. The state parks include World's End and Rickett's Glen in Sullivan County, together with Cotton Point, Leonard Harrison and Hills Creek in Tioga County. Annual attendance is projected by the Pennsylvania State Planning Board to reach 1,200,000 persons by 1980, including visitors to two proposed state parks: Meshoppen in Susquehanna County and Brown's Creek in Bradford County. Adding these parks of 1,500 acres and 750 acres respectively, the total state holdings will be approximately 363,550 acres devoted to outdoor recreation.

Most federal recreation development activity is being accomplished by the Corps of Engineers and the Soil Conservation Service. The latter has a Resource Conservation and Development Project in this five-county region.

Susquehanna County, directly south of Broome County in New York, is within a one-hour drive of Binghamton and Scranton since the completion of Interstate 81. It is anticipated that this advantage will increase private recreation enterprises – for example, the development of a ski slope on Elk Mountain in the southeastern portion of the county.

Region 3 – These counties are closely identified with the famed Pocono resort industry and the Tocks Island National Recreation Area will provide tremendous impetus to the tourism-recreation orientation already in existence.

The many natural lakes and the scenic value of the mountains provide an abundant resource base for its major resort and recreation industry. It is interesting to note, however, that Hancock and Port Jervis, N.Y. are a major source of jobs and function as trading centers for Pennsylvanians living nearby.

The vacation home development in this region is mainly in Monroe and Pike counties and the Lake Wallenpaupack area in southern Wayne County. This sphere is bound to expand as a result of the Tocks Island National Recreation Area, and will probably include the southern portions of Broome and Delaware Counties in New York State.

Despite a small region-wide decline in total tourist accommodations since 1961 most existing facilities continue to be centered in the Pocono resort area. The region has approximately 150,000 acres of state land, including forests, fish and game lands, parks and a small amount of flood control land, approximately 12 percent of the land area of the three counties within the region. Of this, about 6,000 acres are in six state parks – Big Pocono, Gouldsboro, Tobyhanna and Tannersville in Monroe County, and George Childs and Promised Land in Pike County.

Residents' lack of interest in acquiring land for public use has resulted in private ownership of most of the land adjacent to the numerous lakes and other scenic attractions.

With no state parks in Wayne, Susquehanna and Bradford Counties, adjacent to New York State, these residents might well pursue their recreation and cultural interests, in addition to their economic endeavors, in New York State, should facilities be located nearby.

In summary, the regions of northern Pennsylvania have many characteristics similar to those of New York State's Southern Tier. In addition, much of this area is dependent upon New York urban centers for economic stability and commuting over the state line is common. In general, northern Pennsylvania has a low population density as a result of its extensive wild areas with limited access to major highways. Conversely, it is favorably endowed with the natural resources for outdoor recreation.

Completion of the Southern Tier Expressway in New York State may assist Pennsylvania as much as New York by providing access to potential recreation sites. However, it will probably increase the dependence of northern Pennsylvania upon existing urban centers in New York State.

The Allegheny National Forest and its large reservoir, together with the proposed Tocks Island National Recreation Area, will provide major recreation points in northern Pennsylvania. In addition Pennsylvania owns approximately 1,214,000 acres in parks, forests and other open space within an easy driving distance of New York's Southern Tier. These factors combine to suggest that competition for the tourist dollar will be keen.

Relationship to the Rest of the State

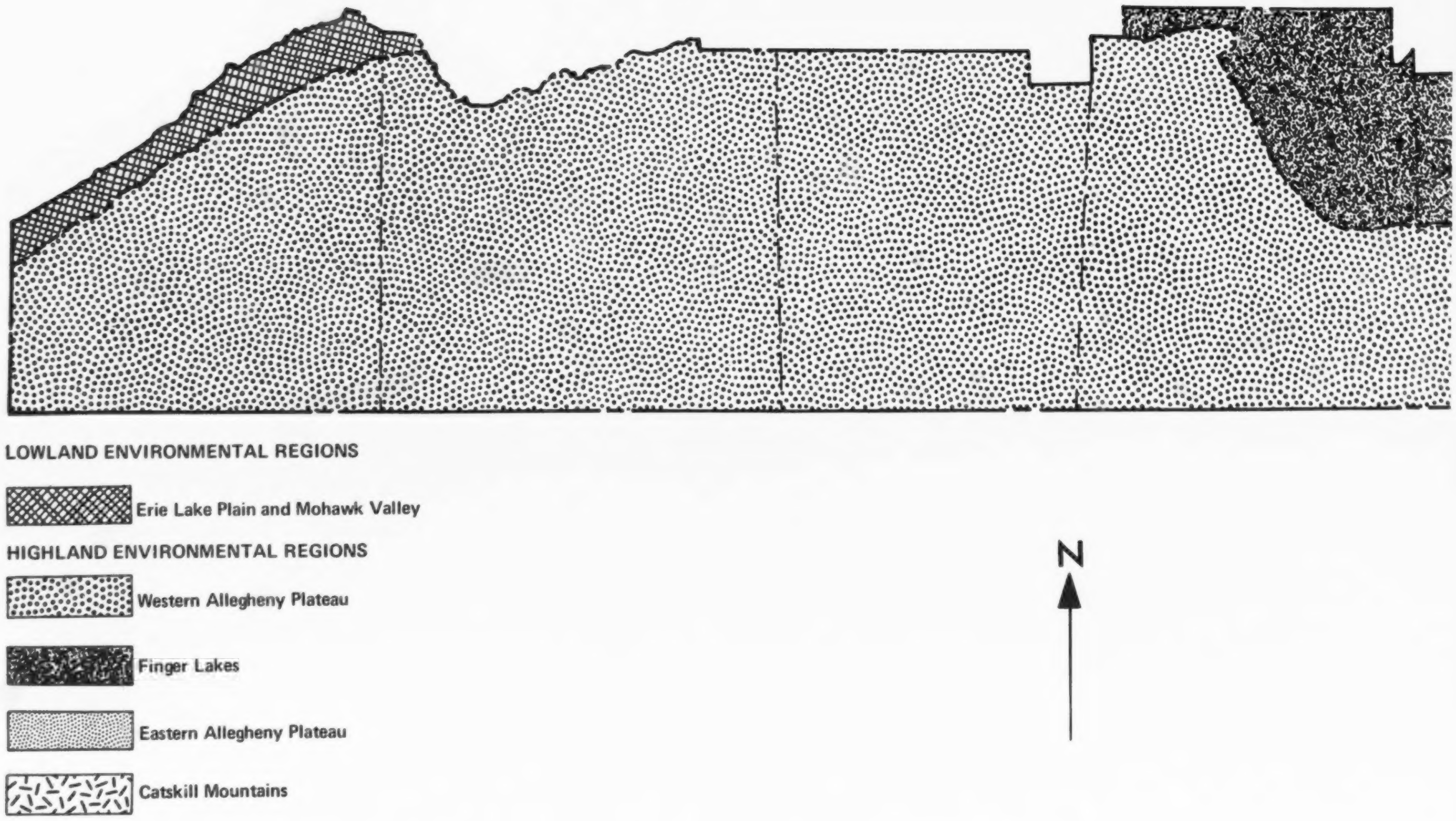
Residents of such major metropolitan complexes as Buffalo, Rochester and New York City use the Southern Tier's outdoor recreational potential more than residents of other centers. Residents of Syracuse, Utica, Rome and Albany have looked to the Adirondack region (and in the case of Syracuse, the Finger Lakes). Lake Ontario, Lake Erie, the Finger Lakes, Lake George-Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence River hold great attraction for tourists and vacationers for water-oriented recreation. In this resource the Appalachian region is at a decided disadvantage. Aside from a few inland lakes, the southern reaches of three Finger Lakes and the shoreline of Lake Erie, little water, especially unpolluted water, is found in the Southern Tier counties. One hesitates even to mention Lake Erie because of its pollution problems.

Another limitation, its general lack of accessibility from high speed roadways, will change as the currently planned corridor highways are completed.

Though the natural resource base is topographically interesting, it does not compare with the more mountainous Adirondack and Catskill areas. Additionally, the area has not exhibited the strong identifiable image that other regions seem to project. Its topography is generally irregular but tends to be monotonous at a regional scale. Exceptionally dramatic visual surprises are rare – a particularly vexing situation, for often the initial visit for vacationing or sightseeing is the result of some unusual and easily identifiable natural phenomenon. The Southern Tier does have, however, the rugged forest land of Allegany State Park, magnificent Taughannock Falls, Watkins Glen and Howe Caverns and other attractions.

Therefore, the region has not been competitive with the rest of the state with regard to outdoor recreation and cultural resources because of the lack of access, unique landscape features, and regional identification. This is not to say that the position is untenable, but on a resource to resource comparison the 14 counties do not contain the diversity of natural and scenic resources that the other notable recreation and cultural regions of New York State possess. Any examination which fails to note intrinsic disadvantages cannot properly focus upon realistic solutions.

Environmental Regions


LOWLAND ENVIRONMENTAL REGIONS
Erie Lake Plain and Mohawk Valley
HIGHLAND ENVIRONMENTAL REGIONS
Western Allegheny Plateau
Finger Lakes
Eastern Allegheny Plateau
Catskill Mountains
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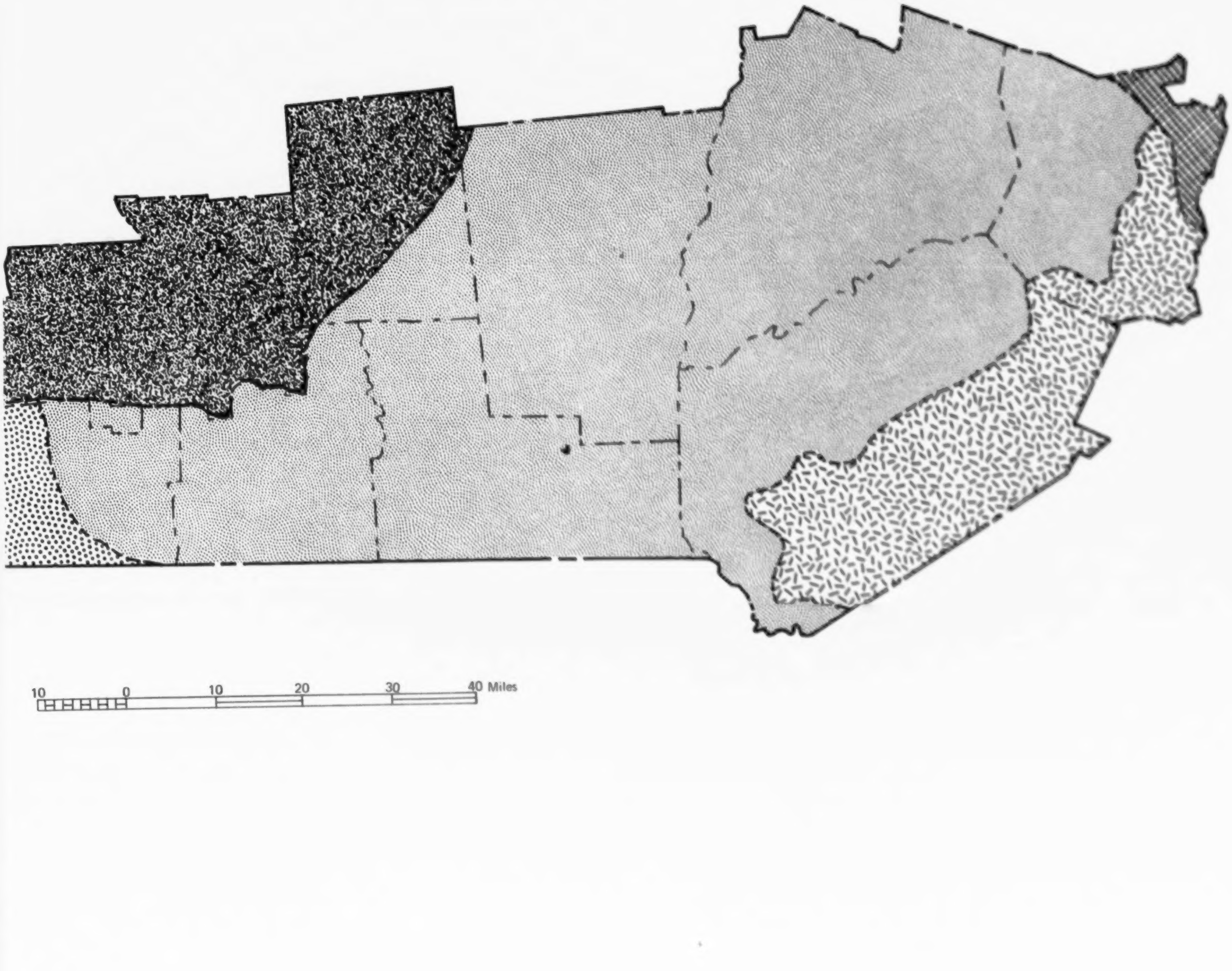
CHAPTER IV

Regional Aspects of the Natural Resource Base

The main concern here is to provide a framework for examining the suitability of the resource base for recreational or cultural development. What are the area's environmental characteristics and what relevance do they have to recreation and cultural development?

Land Form

The project area falls into two distinct major landform regions. The lowland area is identified as parts of both the Erie Lake Plain and the Mohawk Valley, while the highland



area is comprised of the Appalachian Uplands (Thompson, ed., 1966).

The Erie Lake Plain, a narrow band of low relief paralleling Lake Erie, is between this body of water and the Cattaraugus Hills of the Appalachian Uplands. In marked contrast, the Appalachian Uplands are typified by broadly rolling topography of extremely variable character with more pronounced hills and mountains in the east where the Catskill Mountains invade the bounds of the project area in Delaware County.

A plateau division, from the plains bordering Lake Ontario southerly to the Susquehanna Valley, is created by penetration of the Finger Lakes valleys, particularly Seneca Lake's. Thus, the Appalachian Uplands are divided into eastern and western sections. The uplands, consisting of the Allegheny Plateau (both eastern and western) and the Catskill Mountains, embrace well over 95 percent of the project area.

Soils

A strong relationship between soils and landforms is evident. Generally speaking the lowlands areas contain the most productive soils. The Erie Lake Plain and the wider valley floors associated with the rivers on the Appalachian Uplands account for the majority of agricultural soils.

Aside from the valley bottomlands, the soils of the Appalachian Uplands are only fair to poor for agricultural use. The highly variable and steep terrain, together with erosion and acidity, requires expensive land treatment. The result of these phenomena has been increasing abandonment of the land from farm use.

The Catskill Mountains in eastern Delaware County and the Cattaraugus and Allegheny Hills, although located on the Allegheny Plateau, have similar soil characteristics. The combined effect is poor to very poor productivity. Aside from sporadic favorable sites, farming in not feasible (Thompson, ed., 1966). Allegany State Park in Cattaraugus County and the Catskill Forest Preserve in eastern Delaware County have placed these lands into productive use for recreation.

Forest Cover

There is a close correlation between the lowland plains, broad river valleys, highland plateaus and mountains with the extent and variety of vegetation, the associated soils, and elevational differences. Man's influence must also be acknowledged as his utilization of the land has significantly altered what was once primeval forests.

The Erie Lake Plain contains the lowest proportion of forest cover, primarily small woodlots on the more poorly drained land. A toleration for short periods of inundation favors elm and red maple in these locations. The better drained areas support such northern hardwood types as beech and hard maple. The non-urbanized land is used primarily for farming, with approximately one-fifth of it in forest cover (Stout, 1958).

In contrast, approximately two-fifths of the Allegheny Plateau is in forest cover, most of it on the steeper slopes and ridge tops. Extensive forests are found in the vicinity of Allegany State Park. Northern hardwoods are the major forest types.

In the Catskill Mountains area in eastern Delaware County, forests cover approximately two-thirds of the land. The most widespread forest type is the northern hardwoods. Hemlock, though once abundant, was depleted by the tanbark industry and the species has not recovered to any great extent except in ravines (Stout, 1958). The watershed benefits provided by the forests help to assure pure water for the residents of the New York City metropolitan area. Most of the Catskill area is within the State Forest Preserve.

Water Features

The major river basins in the project area may be divided into two groups: those tributary to the Great Lakes, and those flowing generally south. The Erie-Niagara, Genesee and Oswego Basins are in the former, the Allegheny (Ohio River Basin) and the Susquehanna and Delaware basins (Atlantic Slope Drainage) in the latter.

In view of water's importance for recreation, it is unfortunate that the project area, while it has many rivers and streams, lacks the abundance of inland lakes found elsewhere in the state.

Natural inland bodies of water of larger than 1,000 surface acres within the project area include Chautauqua Lake; portions of Keuka, Seneca and Cayuga; and Canadarago and Otsego Lakes. Man-made impoundments of at least this acreage are a portion of Allegheny Reservoir in Allegany State Park and Whitney Point, Cannonsville, Pepacton and Schoharie Reservoirs. The latter three, a water supply for New York City, have limited utility for recreation under present restrictions.

Compounding the problem is the ever increasing spectre of water pollution, most serious in Lake Erie, where correction may be virtually impossible (Thompson, ed., 1966). Many streams, rivers and lakes within the project area contain pollution in varying degrees as a result of insufficient control of industrial and human wastes discharged into them.

Thus water for recreational use is comparatively meagre under present conditions. This problem is magnified by increasing and often divergent demands placed upon its use by the public and private sectors.

Climate

Climate has a direct bearing upon land use and hence warrants consideration. Within the project area is a significant variation in climate conditions between the low-lying Erie Lake Plain and the Appalachian Uplands. Within the latter are additional variations pertinent to recreation values.

The climate of the Erie Plain is strongly influenced by the tempering effect of Lake Erie, resulting in a later spring and fall and a more even precipitation distribution throughout the year. A similar characteristic, though to a lesser degree, in the Finger Lakes area explains the success of the grape industry.

The lowlands paralleling the Lake Erie shore usually have at least 165 frost-free days a year while the plateau area has 120 to 150 days. Thus, the frost-free season of the Erie Plain exceeds that of the higher upland areas by about a month and a half. The Plains have a generally longer warm weather recreation season; winter sports are better adapted to the Plateau.

A continental type of climate generally prevails on the Appalachian Uplands. Warm days and cool nights during the warm months are followed by an early and normally severe winter (Johnson, 1960).

A marked relationship between landform, elevation and precipitation rates is also evident. The smaller average annual precipitation rates occur at the lower elevations adjacent to Lake Erie (40 inches) and the Finger Lakes (32 to 36 inches). The higher land masses on the western plateau and the Catskill Mountain region on the eastern plateau show average annual precipitation rates of 44 inches.

The weather of the project area is affected by storm systems which move easterly from the Mississippi Valley on the Great Lake Basin. Winter weather comes southwest from central Canada while intense cold customarily comes over the northern border of the state from the Hudson Bay region. Though variable, wind directions associated with the prevailing eastward drift tend to be most frequent, resulting in a collective dominance of winds out of the west, northwest and southwest.

The mean seasonal snowfall in the various sections of the area is worthy of some elaboration because of its recreational importance, especially for skiing. The wide variation in amounts of snowfall relates to the interplay between land form, elevation, the effect of the Great Lakes and wind direction.

The heaviest snows occur on the western Allegheny Plateau in Chautauqua and Cattaraugus Counties and in the Catskill Mountains in eastern Delaware County. Both areas have mean seasonal snowfalls in excess of 100 inches, with the western area uplands often exceeding 150 inches and the Catskill range between 100 and 130 inches. The greater amounts in the west are due to the influence of Lake Erie and the prevailing winds which drive snow squalls across this body of water to dump snow on the relief barrier lands of higher elevation and cooler temperatures in Chautauqua and Cattaraugus Counties (Thompson, ed., 1966).

Mean seasonal snowfall on the Erie Lake Plain ranges between 40 to 60 inches while central counties near the Finger Lakes rarely exceed 80 inches, usually between 40 to 60 inches. The valley areas throughout the Appalachian Plateau receive considerably less snowfall than the adjacent highlands through which they pass, particularly in the valleys created by the Delaware and Genesee Rivers and the eastern portions of the Allegheny River. To a lesser extent this characteristic is evident in the Chemung River Valley and its major tributaries, the Cohocton and the Canisteo Rivers.

Environmental Regions

It is possible to summarize the interrelated characteristics of land form, soils, forest cover, water features and climate to justify a general spatial allocation for each region. The five geographic areas containing similar characteristics are called environmental regions and are identified as the Erie Lake Plain, Western Allegheny Plateau, Finger Lakes, Eastern Allegheny Plateau and Catskill Mountains.

Erie Lake Plain

Location: Narrow belt paralleling Lake Erie in western Chautauqua County.

Land Form: Level plain, slopes mainly 2 percent or less, visually a flat terrain with no local relief of significance.

Soils: Good to fair productivity.

Forest Cover: Approximately one-fifth of land area, dominant zones are elm, red maple and northern hardwood.

Major Water Features: Lake Erie, value significantly reduced by pollution.

Climate: Generally warm dry summers and cold snowy winters.

Average annual precipitation – 40 inches, with even distribution through year.

Frost-free Days – 165.

Mean seasonal snowfall – 40 to 60 inches.

Recreational Significance: The location and topography of this region together with the presence of the Lake Erie shoreline have combined to make it a major transportation corridor easily accessible to large population concentrations. The Lake Erie shoreline has the greatest recreation potential. On the remainder of this lowland belt, competition from such land uses as cities and villages, farming and highways and railroads tends to preclude the availability of desirable land for recreation. Due to the stabilizing influence of the lake, this region has a longer warm season than the upland areas and thus a longer time for warm weather recreation. Conversely, the flat topography and relatively low mean seasonal snowfall militate against the introduction of major winter sports areas. The forest cover offers little use for recreation.

Western Allegheny Plateau

Location: Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Allegany counties, northwest quadrant and southern half of Steuben County, western half of Chemung County.

Land Form: Hills – moderate slopes ranging between 9 and 18 percent, medium local relief marked by elevation changes in hundreds of feet, a visually hilly terrain of irregular land form.

Soils: Hills – fair to poor productivity.

Allegheny Hills – poor to very poor productivity.

Valley Floors – generally good to fair productivity.

Forest Cover: Approximately two-fifths of land area, dominant zones are northern hardwood and oak-northern hardwood.

Major Water Features: Chautauqua Lake, portion of Allegheny Reservoir, Allegany, Genesee, Canisteo and Chemung Rivers.

Climate: Generally cool wet summers and cold snowy winters.

Average Annual Precipitation – 36 to 44 inches.

Frost-Free Days – 120 to 135.

Mean Seasonal Snowfall – 60 to 160 inches in higher areas.

Recreational Significance: The irregular configuration of the topography with its hills, ridges and valleys affords generally pleasing views. This is enhanced by the existence of a greater extent of forest cover than on the Erie Lake Plain, and its recreational use is also more pronounced. The most rugged scenery is in the unglaciated Allegheny Hills region, much of it now Allegany State Park. An important asset is the western edge of the region where the uplands give way to the Erie Lake Plain, the high ground affords many views of and across Lake Erie, as well as vistas up and down the lowland plain. The western three counties receive recreational use by residents of the Buffalo and Rochester areas. The climate and topography provide ample opportunity for winter sports, particularly in the more rugged areas of Cattaraugus County. The warm season is shorter than in the Erie Lake Plain. Bodies of water suitable for recreation are extremely limited. The only major inland bodies larger than 1000 acres are Chautauqua Lake and Allegheny Reservoir. The lack of this resource is particularly evident in the eastern counties.

Finger Lakes

Location: Northeastern Steuben County, Schuyler and Tompkins counties, and northwestern two-thirds of Cortland County.

Land Form: Similar to Western Allegheny Plateau except that the influence of the lakes provides a definite fan-shaped hill and valley configuration.

Soils: Good to fair in northwestern Tompkins County adjacent to Cayuga Lake, fair to poor elsewhere.

Forest Cover: Approximately two-fifths of land area, dominant zone is oak-northern hardwood.

Major Water Features: Portions of Keuka, Seneca and Cayuga Lakes and the Cohocton River.

Climate: Adjacent to Lakes – warm dry summers and cold snowy winters.

Other – cool wet summers and cold snowy winters.

Average Annual Precipitation – 32 to 36 inches.

Frost-free Days – 135 to 150.

Mean Seasonal Snowfall – 40 to 60 inches.

Recreational Significance: In this region, a relatively small part of the project area, the greatest recreational asset is the southern portion of three of the Finger Lakes, which reach into the Appalachian counties. The high grounds between lakes afford many fine views. Perhaps the greatest topographic asset is the many glens and waterfalls associated with the streams flowing into the lakes. Taughannock Falls and Watkins Glen, the most notable, provide major focal points for recreational activity. Adjacent to the lakes, the summer season is extended; however, as the distance from the lakes increases, the climate becomes similar to other highland areas. In the latter areas certain locations are conducive to winter recreation facilities, particularly in Cortland County. The success of ski areas in this county, however, must be partially attributed to the large population concentration in Syracuse.

Eastern Allegheny Plateau

Location: Southeastern third of Cortland County, eastern half of Chemung County, Tioga, Broome, Chenango, Otsego and Schoharie, and the northwestern half of Delaware County.

Land Form: Same as Western Allegheny Plateau.

Soils: Same as Western Allegheny Plateau with exception of southern Tioga County, southern Otsego County and northwestern half of Delaware County which fall in a transition zone of fair to poor and poor to very poor productivity.

Forest Cover: Same as Western Allegheny Plateau.

Major Water Features: Canadarago and Otsego Lakes; Whitney Point Reservoir; Susquehanna, Tioughnioga, Ostelic, Unadilla and Chenango Rivers.

Climate: Generally cool wet summers and cold snowy winters.

Average Annual Precipitation – Same as Western Allegheny Plateau.

Frost-free Days – 135 to 150.

Mean Seasonal Snowfall – 60 to 80 inches.

Recreational Significance: This area is generally devoid of existing water resources for recreation in the form of lakes, ponds and reservoirs. However, bodies of water of over 1,000 acres have become recreation focal points: Whitney Point Reservoir, Otsego Lake and Canadarago Lake, for example. Topographically this region is similar to the Western Allegheny Plateau. It does not have the abundance of snowfall that portions of the Western Plateau enjoy, but has a slightly longer summer season and therefore a higher potential for warm weather recreation activities.

Catskill Mountains

Location: Southeastern half of Delaware County.

Land Form: Rounded mountains, steep slopes ranging between 18 and 37 percent, high local relief marked by elevation changes in thousands of feet, a mountainous terrain of sharp topographic contrast and variety.

Soils: Poor to very poor productivity.

Forest Cover: Approximately two-thirds of land area.

Major Water Features: Cannonsville and Pepacton Reservoirs, East and West Branches of the Delaware River.

Climate: Generally cool wet summers and cold snowy winters.

Average Annual Precipitation – 44 inches or more.

Frost-free Days – 120 to 135.

Mean Seasonal Snowfall – 80 to 130 inches.

Recreational Significance: Most of this region is in the Catskill Forest Preserve, offering the most mountainous terrain in the project area. It is also heavily forested. Two large water supply reservoirs are in this region, but administrative practices preclude their use for recreation except for limited fishing and boating. The region approaches a wilderness quality, with excellent potential for winter sports areas and camping, hiking, nature study and the like. Due to the shortage of this type of landscape within the project area, it is important to blend use and preservation in areas outside Forest Preserve lands so as not to destroy their intrinsic value. Increasing pressure from the New York City area suggests appropriate land use controls in the very near future, for effective stewardship.

The Erie Lake Plain and the area adjacent to the Finger Lakes have marked similarities. Additionally, only moderate variations occur between the Eastern and Western Plateau while the Catskill Mountains and the Allegheny Hills on the Western Plateau have many similar characteristics.

These similarities extend also to their recreation uses. Public and private recreation land on the Erie Lake Plain and Finger Lakes Regions are adjacent to the lakes from which they get their names. The Finger Lakes Region's recreation uses take advantage of the abundance of natural gorges and glens. The Eastern and Western Plateaus have comparable characteristics, since the major recreation areas are adjacent to the few natural or man-made lakes. The more rugged topography of the Catskill Mountains and the Allegheny Hills contains the two largest contiguous public holdings for recreation and conservation use within the project area. Allegany State Park has 60,000 acres and the Catskill Region has more than 33,000 acres in the Catskill Forest Preserve. Both areas offer a recreational setting of dense forest land and rugged topography. One-third of the ski areas within the project area are in the two counties (Cattaraugus and Delaware) where these regions are located, reflecting the abundant annual snowfall and suitable topography.

Fish and Game Resources

Game Resources

There is a correlation between the range and abundance of various game species and the ecological zones in the state, which conform closely to the landform regions. The Appalachian Plateau is the zone with the greatest amount of land within the 14-county project area. Two other zones, the Erie-Ontario Lake Plain and the Catskill Mountains, also influence the project area's game resources.

The Appalachian Plateau Zone is an area of change. As cleared land gradually reverts to various stages of forest cover, the type, location and abundance of game alter. This is reflected in the large increase in deer through this gradual reversion of cleared land to forest. Frequent heavy reductions in deer numbers are necessary to protect vegetation and crops, and to keep the deer population healthy.

Other ramifications of this reversion are the establishment of varying hares in several areas and the northward movement of wild turkeys from Pennsylvania. Certain areas in the three western counties have wild turkey population densities equal to those on the best ranges in the east.

Other game on the Plateau are ruffed grouse, cottontail rabbits and gray squirrels. Small populations of Hungarian partridge are in the wheat-producing areas along the northern edge of the region and ringneck pheasants are fairly successful in the larger valleys.

As forest cover begins to shade out ground plants cottontail rabbits will decline, but varying hares will replace them. A few bears are found in the more rugged areas of the Plateau such as Cattaraugus, Allegany, Delaware and Schoharie counties, but are not plentiful.

The Erie-Ontario Lake Plain is the principal range for so-called farm game such as the ringneck pheasant and the cottontail rabbit. The Lake Plain influence is found adjacent to Lake Erie in Chautauqua County and in the Finger Lakes area. Gray squirrel is abundant along the southern margin of the Lake Plain region.

On the eastern edge of the project area the Catskill Mountains create another ecological zone. Here are the black bear, white-tailed deer, ruffed grouse and varying hares. In the cultivated areas are cottontail rabbits, but the pronounced ridge and valley terrain, together with dairy farming, are not suited to ringneck pheasants. Possibly wild turkeys could be established in small numbers in the lower forest areas.

The project area has little waterfowl, due to the general shortage of suitable habitat.

Fishery Resources

A wide variety of fishing is available in the 14-county region. Major fishery resources are related to Lake Erie, Lake Chautauqua, the Finger Lakes and the rivers and streams throughout the project area, but the great potential of Lake Erie is being nullified by pollution. This has increased the numbers of so-called trash fish with a decrease in the desirable commercial species, which are also the more desirable commercial species as well as the more desirable for recreational fishing. Though eastern Lake Erie is not as polluted as the western basin, increased enrichment is also now evident in the eastern end. There has been a gradual disappearance of certain species, such as blue pike and whitefish, but an increase in the walleye pike and yellow perch (Van Meter and Shepherd, 1967).

Chautauqua Lake is noted for its fine muskellunge fishing. Due to a lack of this type of fishing in the western region of the state, Chautauqua receives considerable use by non-residents. A number of other lakes in this region are being stocked with muskellunge.

The Finger Lakes Region also provides a fine fishery resource. These waters provide salmon, lake trout and small-mouth bass. Also in this region are Waneta and Lamoka lakes in Schuyler County, offering large-mouth bass and muskellunge fishing.

Otsego and Canadarago Lakes in Otsego County are also significant. Otsego Lake has lake trout, small-mouth bass, whitefish and walleye pike while Canadarago Lake contains small-mouth bass, large-mouth bass and walleye pike.

A number of reservoirs, established as water supply sources, also offer some fishing. They are excellent habitats for cold water species. In most cases these have not been developed to approach their potential because of current management restrictions on these waters. Among these are Schoharie Reservoir, the greater portion of which is in Schoharie County, and Cannonsville and Pepacton Reservoirs in Delaware County. The first has small-mouth bass and walleye pike; the latter two provide permit fishing for such species as trout, small-mouth bass and walleye pike.

The project area has six of the top 25 trout fishing streams in New York State. Perhaps the most famous are in Delaware County: the West Branch and East Branch of the Delaware River and the Beaver Kill. Others are the Chenango River in Chemung County, the Otselic River in Cortland and Chenango Counties and the Cohocton River in Steuben County. Important trout fishing streams include a small portion of Wiscoy Creek and the Genesee River north of Wellsville in Allegany County; Ischua Creek in Cattaraugus County; and the Otsego River in Otsego County. The latter are all among the top 50 trout streams in the state.

One additional stream is of significance for trout fishing: Catharine Creek. From its headwaters in Chemung County, it flows north through Schuyler County and into Seneca Lake, and is well known for its early spring rainbow trout runs.

While a number of good fishing waters do exist in the area, including a number of warm water streams which have not been specifically identified, the region as a whole has generally poor stream quality. The major exception is the Delaware River and its tributaries.

This poor stream quality on the Plateau is a result of extensive fragipan characteristic of many soils in the area. Because of the impervious layer, a great deal of water runoff occurs which continually changes the physical characteristics of the stream beds and deposits large amounts of silt. The latter is the result of the land's agricultural history and is not easily corrected. The Division of Fish and Game conducts an extensive trout habitat improvement program which includes stream bank stability. In a report relating to the Appalachian Region of New York State, the Division noted:

> ...that 100% of the trout stream mileage...is in need of such treatment in one form or another as the situations demand. The average cost per mile for improvement is estimated at $8,000, exclusive of costs related to permanent staff service*.

CHAPTER V

Existing Outdoor Recreation and Cultural Resources, by County*

This section gives detailed information on the natural resource base and lists the various outdoor recreation, cultural and historic facilities in each county. The chart *Inventory of Existing Federal, State and County Outdoor Recreation Areas,* lists the facilities administered by these governmental jurisdictions. Following this chart, a subsection on each county identifies its natural resource base, city, village and town outdoor recreation facilities, the quasi-public and private recreation areas, and cultural and historic resources.

This data reveals that certain counties offer a significantly wider number and array of facilities than others. Further, a correlation appears between a county's recreation facilities and the use the area receives by large population concentrations within and outside its boundaries, particularly for commercial enterprises. An additional consideration, important for certain types of facilities, is the resource base itself. A mixture of these two factors appears to explain the spatial distribution and density of facilities.

Allegany County

NATURAL RESOURCE BASE

Scenic and Water Resources

Topography: Rugged topography, particularly in the southern and eastern portions provides many scenic vistas and panoramic views. The major valley conformation is that created by the Genesee River as it traverses the area in a generally north-south direction. The Canaserago Creek Valley, in the northeastern corner of the county, is a scenic and deeply incised land form.

Rivers and Streams: The major river is the Genesee. Prominent creeks include the Little Genesee, Black, Suxtown, Canaserago, Angelica, Vandermark, Dyke and Chenunda Creeks. The Canisteo River begins in Allegany County, flowing to more prominence in Steuben County.

Chequaga Falls, a 156-foot waterfall in Montour Falls.

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*New York State Conservation Department, Division of Fish and Game. "II. Fish Section." Portion of an analysis prepared by the Division concerning the Appalachian Counties of New York State, n.d. (Typewritten.)

*Note: See Chapter VI for sources used to develop the chart titled "Inventory of Existing Federal, State and County Outdoor Recreation" which follows.

TABLE V
New York State Appalachian Region
INVENTORY OF FEDERAL, STATE AND COUNTY OUTDOOR RECREATION

OWNERSHIP-FACILITY-AREA	ACREAGE	Camping	Food	Picnicking	Swimming	Golf	Boating	Games	Trails	Winter Sports	Fishing	Hunting	In Growth Center
ALLEGANY COUNTY													
STATE CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT: (PARKS)													
Cuba Reservation	650	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
MULTIPLE USE AREAS (Unnamed)	2,760	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
REFORESTATION AREAS	42,087	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
CONSERVATION EDUCATION CAMPS													
Camp Rushford (Hanging Bog Area)													
GAME MANAGEMENT AREAS													
Hanging Bog	4,571	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Rattlesnake Hill (part in Allegany)	1,920	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
PUBLIC FISHING RIGHTS (24 miles)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
BROOME COUNTY													
FEDERAL CORPS OF ENGINEERS FLOOD CONTR.													
Whitney Point Recreation Area (275 acres leased to County)	4,400												
STATE CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT (PARKS)													
Chenango Valley S. P.	1,071	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
MULTIPLE USE AREAS	1,568	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No

REFORESTATION AREAS	5,883	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Olmstead Preston Campsite (u)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Fire Towers - Ingraham Hill		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Page Pond		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
FISH HATCHERIES													
Lily Pond	49	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
BOAT LAUNCHING & ACCESS SITES													
Whitney Pt. Boat Launching Site		No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Upper Lisle Boat Access Point		No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
COUNTY													
PARKS													
Nathaniel Cole Park	345	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Greenwood Park	443	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Hawkins Lake Park	329	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
*Dorchester Park	*65	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
*Upper Lisle Park	*85	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
*Lisle Park	*125	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
CONSERVATION LAND	566	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
CATTARAUGUS COUNTY													
STATE CONSERVATION DEPT.													
PARKS													
Allegany State Park	60,480	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
MULTIPLE USE AREAS (named)													
Zoar Valley (portion in Cattaraugus)	1,919	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
MULTIPLE USE AREAS (unnamed)	4,236	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
REFORESTATION AREAS	27,398	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Fire Tower-Hartzfelt Hill		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
McCarthy Hill		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Summit Hill		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
FISH HATCHERIES													
Randolf	51	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
BOAT LAUNCHING & ACCESS SITES													
Harwood Lake Boat Access Site		No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
PUBLIC FISHING RIGHTS (36 miles)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
COUNTY													
PARKS													
Onoville Boat Access Site (leased from Corps of Eng.)	100	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
CONSERVATION (16 sites)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

(Table V continued)

OWNERSHIP-FACILITY-AREA	ACREAGE	Camping	Food	Picnicking	Swimming	Golf	Boating	Games	Trails	Winter Sports	Fishing	Hunting	In Growth Center
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY													
STATE CONSERVATION DEPT.													
PARKS													
Lake Erie State Park	355	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
Long Point State Park	320	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
MULTIPLE USE AREAS (unnamed)	1,981	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
REFORESTATION AREAS	15,058	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
GAME MANAGEMENT AREAS													
Canadaway Creek	2,180	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
FISH HATCHERIES													
Prendergast	70	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Bemus Point	1	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
BOAT LAUNCHING & ACCESS SITES													
Bemus Point Boat Launching Site		No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Prendergast Pt. Boat Launching Site		No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Dunkirk Boat Launching Site		No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Barcelona Boat Launching Site		No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
PUBLIC FISHING RIGHTS (24 miles)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
COUNTY													
CONSERVATION (15 sites)	913	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
CHEMUNG COUNTY													
STATE CONSERVATION DEPT.													
PARKS													
Newtown Battlefield Reserv'n	330	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
MULTIPLE USE AREAS (named)													
Chemung Multiple Use Area (u) (options on addition acreages being considered)	530	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
MULTIPLE USE AREAS (unnamed)	95	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
REFORESTATION AREAS	501	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
PUBLIC FISHING RIGHTS (2 miles)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No

Land leased from Federal Government at Whitney Point Reservoir. Acreages are included in 1st listing under heading "Corps of Engineers".

COUNTY													
PARKS													
Harris Hill Park	283	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
CONSERVATION													
Erin Forest	90	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Veteran Forest	60	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
CHENANGO COUNTY													
STATE CONSERVATION DEPT.													
PARKS													
Bowman Lake State Park	200	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Hunt's Pond State Park	1,144	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
MULTIPLE USE AREAS (unnamed)	2,512	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
REFORESTATION AREAS	63,710	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Tarbell Farms Campsite (u)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Bolsom Swamp Campsite		Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Fire Towers-Berry Hill		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
CONSERVATION EDUCATION CAMPS													
Rogers Conservation Ed.Center	414	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
GAME MANAGEMENT AREAS													
Pharsalia	4,516	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
FISH HATCHERIES													
South Otselic Fish Hatchery	155	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
PUBLIC FISHING RIGHTS (28 miles)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
COUNTY													
CONSERVATION (1 Site)	116	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
CORTLAND COUNTY													
STATE CONSERVATION DEPT.													
MULTIPLE USE AREAS (named)													
Glover Pond (Papish)	180	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
MULTIPLE USE AREAS (unnamed)	5,625	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
REFORESTATION AREAS	25,006	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Chenango-Cortland No. 12 Campsite (u)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Fire Towers - Morgan Hill		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
BOAT LAUNCHING & ACCESS SITES													
Grout Brook Boat Launching Site (u)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Tully Lake Boat Access Point (u)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
PUBLIC FISHING RIGHTS (15 miles)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No

(Table V continued)

OWNERSHIP-FACILITY-AREA	ACREAGE	Camping	Food	Picnicking	Swimming	Golf	Boating	Games	Trails	Winter Sports	Fishing	Hunting	In Growth Center
COUNTY													
PARKS													
Dwyer Memorial Park	50	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
10 Other Parks	38	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
DELAWARE COUNTY													
FEDERAL CORPS OF ENGINEERS													
FLOOD CONTROL													
East Sidney Reservoir (managed jointly with Town of Sidney)	235	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
STATE- CONSERVATION DEPT.													
FOREST PRESERVE	33,851	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Little Pond Campsite		Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
MULTIPLE USE AREAS (unnamed)	2,649	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
REFORESTATION AREAS	13,344	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Fire Towers - Bramley Mtn.		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Rock Rift		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Twadell Point		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Mt. Utsayantha		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
GAME MANAGEMENT AREAS													
Bear Spring Mountain	7,200	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
PUBLIC FISHING RIGHTS (42 miles)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
NEW YORK CITY WATER SUPPLY RES.													
Cannonsville Reservoir	4,800	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Pepacton Reservoir	6,800	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
OTSEGO COUNTY													
STATE CONSERVATION DEPT.													
PARKS													
Gilbert Lake State Park	1,569	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Glimmerglass State Park	593	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
MULTIPLE USE AREAS (unnamed)	1,930	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No

REFORESTATION AREAS	16,255	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Fire Towers - Hooker Hill		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
BOAT LAUNCHING & ACCESS SITES													
Canadarago Lake Boat Launching Site		No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Milford Boat Access Site		No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
PUBLIC FISHING RIGHTS (11 miles)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
COUNTY													
CONSERVATION (14 Sites)	3,621	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Forest of the Dozen Dads		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
SCHOHARIE COUNTY													
STATE CONSERVATION DEPT.													
PARKS													
Toepath Mountain State Park	70	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
MULTIPLE USE AREAS (unnamed)	1,314	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
REFORESTATION AREAS	30,413	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Fire Towers - Leonard Hill		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Petersburg Mtn.		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
PUBLIC FISHING RIGHTS (4 miles)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
NEW YORK CITY WATER SUPPLY RES.													
Schoharie Reservoir	1,142	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
SCHUYLER COUNTY													
FEDERAL-U.S. FOREST SERVICE													
MULTIPLE USE AREAS													
Hector Land Use Area (portion, total is 13,257 acres; remainder in Seneca County)	9,751	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
STATE CONSERVATION DEPT.													
PARKS													
Watkins Glen State Park	644	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
MULTIPLE USE AREAS (unnamed)	303	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
REFORESTATION AREAS	13,190	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Sugar Hill Special Use Area		Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Fire Tower - Sugar Hill		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

(Table V continued)

OWNERSHIP-FACILITY-AREA	ACREAGE	Camping	Food	Picnicking	Swimming	Golf	Boating	Games	Trails	Winter Sports	Fishing	Hunting	In Growth Center
GAME MANAGEMENT AREAS													
Connecticut Hill (portion, for rest of acreage see Tompkins Co.)	5,060	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
BOAT LAUNCHING & ACCESS SITES													
Seneca Lake Boat Launching Site		No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
PUBLIC FISHING RIGHTS (6 miles)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
STEUBEN COUNTY													
FEDERAL-CORPS OF ENGINEERS													
FLOOD CONTROL													
Almond Dam Recreation Area (leased to Steuben Co. for park use)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
STATE CONSERVATION DEPT.													
PARKS													
Stoney Brook State Park	554	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
MULTIPLE USE AREAS (unnamed)	5,428	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
REFORESTATION AREAS	19,342	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Fire Towers - Erwin		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
GAME MANAGEMENT AREAS													
Erwin	2,504	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Painted Post Wildlife Shrub Nursery (portion of Erwin Game Mgt. Area)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
FISH HATCHERIES													
Bath	16	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
BOAT LAUNCHING & ACCESS SITES													
Almond Dam Recreation Area Boat Access Site		No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
PUBLIC FISHING RIGHTS (26 miles)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
COUNTY													
PARKS													
Almond Dam Recreation Area (Kanakadea Recreation Area, leased from Corps. of Engineers)	205	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

Boyds Corner Park	54	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Hornby Park	157	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
TIOGA COUNTY													
STATE CONSERVATION DEPT.													
MULTIPLE USE AREAS (unnamed)	1,531	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
REFORESTATION AREAS	7,817	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
BOAT LAUNCHING & ACCESS SITES													
Barton Boat Access Point		No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
PUBLIC FISHING RIGHTS (1 mile)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
TOMPKINS COUNTY													
STATE CONSERVATION DEPT.													
PARKS													
Buttermilk Falls State Park	675	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Robert H. Treman State Park	1,020	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Taughannock Falls State Park	742	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
MULTIPLE USE AREAS (named)													
Dryden Lake	190	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Michigan Hollow	153	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
MULTIPLE USE AREAS (unnamed)	391	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
REFORESTATION AREAS	18,250	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Fire Towers - Padlock Hill		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
GAME MANAGEMENT AREAS													
Connecticut Hill (portion, for rest of acreage see Schuyler Co.)	5,900	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Ithaca Game Farm	166	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
BOAT LAUNCHING & ACCESS SITES													
Dryden Lake Boat Access Point		No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
PUBLIC FISHING RIGHTS		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
COUNTY													
CONSERVATION (4 sites)	564	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

* Land leased from Federal Government at Whitney Point Reservoir. Acreages are included in 1st listing under heading "Corps of Engineers".

Lakes: Cuba and Rushford Lakes are the largest inland bodies of water in the county. There are a few other small lakes and ponds, but none of significant size.

Fish and Game Resources

Fishery Resources: The Genesee River offers the greatest mileage of stocked trout waters in Allegany County. Streams that receive substantial mileage of stocking include Canaserago, Cryder, Dyke, Dodge and Little Genesee. Some of the more desirable warm water fish in the lakes and ponds are smallmouth and largemouth bass and walleye pike and a number of lakes offer lake trout, brown trout and brook trout fishing.

Fishing Right Easements

Stream	Total Miles
Cryder Creek	7.5
Genesee River	15.0
Little Genesee Creek	1.0
Total	23.5

Total Stocked Trout Waters

Streams – 74.4 miles
Lakes and Ponds – 1821.4 acres

*State Conservation Department owned. This applies wherever the term "fishing right easements" appears.

Game Resources: This county provides good white-tailed deer habitat and hunting activity maintains the herd in balance. A large percentage of the harvest is taken by persons residing outside the county and so this hunting is in a sense an export business. Harvest is high in relation to other areas in the state.

Few come to the county to hunt bear, although deer hunters will take a bear if they can. In 1966, the State Conservation Department calculated that only one bear was taken in Allegany County.

With respect to small game, the forest species are predominant. The wild turkey and ruffed grouse are the most important attractions for hunters, with ruffed grouse being the most important small game export.

Cottontail rabbit is probably the most popular species hunted by residents. Other game includes grey squirrel, woodcock and varying hare.

Waterfowl hunting is extremely limited due to a lack of suitable habitat, and the fact that the county is not on a major north-south flyway.

Lakes and Ponds 10 Acres or Larger

Lake	Acres	Warm or Cold Water Species*	Remarks
Allen Lake	50	cold	
Alma Pond	50	warm	
Andover Pond	20	warm	
Cuba Lake	493	warm	
Moss Lake	120	warm	1
Rockville Reservoir	40	warm	4
Rushford Lake	580	warm and cold	3, 4
Spring Lake	25	warm	
	1,378		

Legend:
1 = Posted (Private)
2 = State Owned
3 = Trout Stocked
4 = Warm Water Species Stocked

Calculated Total Deer Take by License Type, 1966**

License Type	Calculated Total Deer
Regular	1,930
Archer	40
Party Permit	2,523
Total	4,493
Calculated Total Bear Take	1

**Calculated total take is an estimated figure based upon a statistical approximation. The figures were developed by the New York State Conservation Department, Division of Fish and Game.

Winter Recreation Resources

Mean temperatures in January range between 21 degrees on the higher elevations and 25 degrees in the valleys. The mean seasonal snowfall range is from 40 to 60 inches in the valleys to over 80 inches in a few locations in the southwest corner of the county. Most of the Allegany County, however, is within the 60 to 80 inch snowfall range. The Genesee River Valley and the valley created by Black Creek are in snow shadow, and have the least amount of snowfall, together with higher average January temperatures.

The southwest quadrant has the greatest potential for winter recreation because of its higher elevations, higher mean seasonal snowfall and more pronounced topographic variation. The amount of vertical decent, however, rarely exceeds 600 feet; and thus the potential for ski development is limited. Opportunities for other winter activities such as sledding and tobogganing are generally good throughout the county. The county has one ski area.

CITY, VILLAGE AND TOWN OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES

Village of Wellsville

The Village of Wellsville has a high priority for acquiring and developing a 50-acre riverside park and owns four sites totaling 36 acres.

Quasi-Public Recreation

Boy Scouts:
  Camp Seneca – Town of Clarksville.
  Camp Trail – The Eagle – Town of Hume.

Girl Scouts:
  Four Lakes Vacationland – Town of Amity.

Church:
  Wesleyan Methodist Camp – Town of Caneadea.
  Camp Harley Sutton – Town of Alfred.

Private Recreation Areas

Family Camping:
  Belle Hollow Campsite – near Village of Canaseraga (Earl D. Lacy), 40 sites.

  Jones Pond Campsite – near Village of Angelica (Clifford Jones), 100 sites.

  Paradise Lake – near Village of Bolivar (Richard Faulkner), 125 sites.

  Evergreen Camp – near Village of Angelica (Donald Messinger), 40 sites.
  Midway Park – near Village of Wellsville (Clause Morseman).

  Camp Lake Rushford – near Village of Rushford (Mrs. Mildred Falsion), 40 sites.
  Hugh Coats – near Village of Scio.
  James F. Dick – near Village of Richburg.
  Windy Hills – near Village of Rushford (Andrew Steel), 25 sites.

  Hillendale Farm Camping – near Village of Altamont (Francis C. Gibbs), 45 sites

  Martin Simax – near Village of Wellsville.

  Wagon Wheel Campsite – near Village of Cuba (Avery Dolph).
  Sunny Hill Campsite – near Village of Richburg.
  Thunder Hill Campsite – near Village of Caneadea.

  Foster Lake Club (members only) – near Village of Alfred (Eddy Foster).

Group Camping (children and/or adults:
  Brentwood Camp – Town of Angelica (Donald Morris).

Regulation Golf Courses Open to Public:
  Wellsville Golf Course – Village of Wellsville, 9 holes.

Ski Areas:
  Swain – Route 408, 10 miles south of Nunda.

Cultural and Historic Resources

Commentary – The county has no major cultural attractions of regional importance at the present time.

Higher Education – Programs and activities generated by three institutions provide the cultural focus:

Alfred University – *Davis Memorial Carillon:* The bells were cast in Amsterdam, The Netherlands, in 1674. Concerts are given.

Silverman Glass Collection: One of the world's most representative collections of modern glass from the standpoint of art and technology.

George Wesp Collection: European porcelains including crested plates made for the royal houses of Europe.

SUNY Agricultural and Technical College
SUNY College of Ceramics

Perhaps the county's greatest potential for additional cultural and educational activity lies in its rich history, especially Indian lore and the oil industry.

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Indian Culture – The house of Mary Jamison, famed "White Woman of the Genesee", was originally in Allegany County and now in Letchworth State Park.

Seneca Oil Spring Reservation – 640 acres, located at Cuba Lake, is the site of one of the many early oil springs discovered in America. It has been identified as the first because it was the earliest recorded in writing.

Oil Industry – Between Wellsville and Bolivar along New York Route 17 are numerous drilling rigs.

Bolivar: Village has a building to be used as an oil museum. Plans are to construct a full scale replica of an early oil derrick outside the museum.

Petrolia: Nearby is the location of the first oil well in the county, Triangle No. 1, 1879. This is marked by the state.

Canals – An early canal network played a brief role in the history of Allegany County. Cuba Lake was created to supply water to a section of the Genesee Canal. Some sections of this canal connected the Allegheny River with the Genesee River to provide a navigable water route between Olean and Rochester.

Federal, State and County Facilities are listed in Tables V and VI.

Broome County

NATURAL RESOURCE BASE

Scenic and Water Resources

Topography: Broome County is characterized by well-defined valleys with relatively steep walls rising to flat ridges on the high ground. The most rugged topography, and the most scenic, is in the eastern and southern sections. The dominant land form groupings are created by the valleys of the Susquehanna, Chenango, Tioughnioga and Otselic Rivers and Nanticoke Creek. As with other valley floor-upland contrasts, many views are scenic.

Rivers and Streams: Major rivers are the Susquehanna and Chenango. The latter and Nanticoke Creek are the principal tributaries of the Susquehanna River. All but the eastern portion of the county drains into this major basin, the remainder to the West Branch of the Delaware River. The Otselic and Tioughnioga Rivers are tributary to the Chenango River.

Lakes and Reservoirs: Whitney Point Reservoir is the county's largest inland body of water, approximately 1,200 surface acres. A number of small lakes and ponds are between the Susquehanna River and the eastern boundary of the county, the largest being Oquaga Lake.

Allegany State Park, with 58,000 acres, is the largest of the state's parks.

Fish and Game Resources

Fishery Resources: Principal trout streams in Broome County are Nanticoke Creek and Oquaga Creek. A number of lakes and ponds stocked for various warm water species, including Whitney Point Reservoir. Principal warm water species are smallmouth and largemouth bass, bullheads, bluegill, whitefish and pickerel. Chenango Lake, Oquaga Lake and Perch Pond have brown, speckled and rainbow trout. Oquaga also has lake trout.

Fishing Right Easements: There are no state fishing right easements in Broome County.

Total Stocked Trout Waters

Streams	52.7 miles
Lakes and Ponds	60.0 acres

Lakes and Ponds 10 Acres or Larger in Size

Lake	Acres	Warm or Cold Water Species	Remarks
Ansco Pond	33	warm	1
Beaver Lake	13	warm	1
Deposit Reservoir	13	warm	
Greenwood Lake	25		
Hawkins Pond	30	warm	1 – Boat Livery
Laurel Lake	13	warm	
Leahy Pond	25	warm	Co-owned, 4
Lily Lake (Chenango Lake)	45	warm and cold	2, 3
Marsh Pond	30	warm and cold	2, 3
Oquaga Lake	134	warm and cold	Rainbow trout experimental stocking
Perch Pond	15	cold	3
Pickerel Pond	38	warm	
Whitney Point Reservoir	1200	warm	4
	1,614		

Legend:
1 = Posted (Private)
2 = State Owned
3 = Trout Stocked
4 = Warm Water Species Stocked

Game Resources: Most of the county is considered a good range for white-tailed deer; however, the northeastern corner and a small area in the southwestern corner are considered excellent. There are few or no pheasants and the grouse range is fair to good. Cottontail rabbit and varying hare have fair and fair to poor ranges, respectively. Waterfowl are not a significant resource.

Calculated Total Deer Take by License Type, 1966

License Type	Calculated Total Deer
Regular	915
Archer	10
Party Permit	448
Total	1,373

Winter Recreation Resources

Mean temperatures in January range between 21 and 25 degrees, but the average is closer to the higher temperature. The mean seasonal snowfall range varies from under 40 inches in the valleys created by the Susquehanna, Delaware, and Chenango rivers to more than 80 inches in other portions.

A lack of areas with the vertical descent to provide challenging slopes for intermediate and expert skiers militates against the county's becoming a major skiing center. The presence of four ski areas indicates the impact of the large population concentration in the Binghamton area rather than abundant natural resources. Winter sport activities other than skiing can be supported by natural conditions on areas above the valley floor.

CITY, VILLAGE AND TOWN OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES

City of Binghamton:

Ely Park, 368 acres, has a clubhouse, restaurant, 18-hole regulation course and an 18-hole par-three course.

Ross Park, 66 acres, has a concession stand, playground, wading pool, carousel and zoo.

Total park and recreation land including these is 632 acres.

Village of Endicott:

Roundhill Park, 33 acres, has walkways and a view.

Grippen Park, 22 acres, is under construction.

Union Park, 18.5 acres, contains a playground and two baseball diamonds.

George F. Johnson Park, 15 acres, includes playgrounds, a wading pool, swimming pool, basketball court, two baseball fields, a Little League field, tennis courts and a carousel.

Total park and recreation land including these is 237 acres.

Village of Johnson City:

Northside Recreation Park, 14 acres, contains playgrounds, a wading pool, basketball courts, softball, baseball and Little League fields, tennis courts, ice skating and picnic areas.

Total park and recreation land including above is 34 acres.

Village of Windsor:

Merritt Knapp Park, 10 acres, has playgrounds, a wading pool, swimming pool, a Little League field and picnic areas.

Town of Chenango:

Hyder Park, 10 acres, contains a playground, basketball court, baseball and Little League field.

Town of Maine:

Town Park, 37 acres, contains a playground, swimming pool, softball, baseball and Little League fields, picnic areas and a covered bandstand.

QUASI-PUBLIC AND PRIVATE RECREATION FACILITIES

Quasi-Public Recreation

Boy Scouts:
    Tuscarora Camp – Town of Windsor

Girl Scouts:
    Amahami Camp – Town of Deposit.
    Hardy Hill Camp (day camp) – Town of Maine.
    Wehikit (day camp) – Village of Johnson City.

Social Agency:
    Camp Neerby (day camp) – Town of Binghamton YMCA.
    Sertoma (day camp) – Town of Kirkwood-Binghamton Boys Club.

Private Recreation Areas

Family Camping:
    Sunset Lake Campground – near Village of Harpursville (Gerald K. Clark), 125 sites
    Belden Manor – near Village of Harpursville (Glenn A. Fahs), 100 sites
    Guestward Ho – near Village of Deposit (Mr. & Mrs. Edwin Wist), 50 sites
    Kunzman's Pond – near Village of Union Center (Robert and Josephine Kunzman).
    Dean's Pond – near Village of Marathon (Dr. and Mrs. Charles Leahy).

    Pine Crest Lodge – near Village of Windsor (Robert J. Sherman), 70 sites.
    Pine Valley Campground – near Village of Endicott, 50 sites.
    Madden's Picnic Grounds – near Village of Vestal (K. Madden).

Group Camping (children and/or adults):
    Big Island (children) – Town of Binghamton.

Indian Trail Camp (children) – Town of Binghamton.

Lowy Farm Camp (children) – Town of Windsor.

Camp Arbak (children's day camp) – Town of Conklin.

Vacation Farms:

- Mar-Lyn Farms – near Village of Deposit.
- Outlook Farm Guest House (adults-private) near Village of Windsor.

Shooting Preserves*:

Class B

- Edgar B. Parsons, Jr. – Town of Windsor.

Class C – three preserves.

Regulation Golf Courses Open to Public:

- Hanson's – Village of Deposit (Oquga Lake), 9 holes.
- Scott's – Village of Deposit, 9 holes.
- Ford Hill – Village of Whitney Point, 18 holes.
- Windsor – Village of Windsor, 9 holes.
- Belden Hill – Village of Harpursville, 9 holes.
- Ely Park (municipal) – City of Binghamton, 18 holes.
- Chenango Valley State Park (State Division of Parks) – 18 holes.
- Enjoie Golf Course (municipal) – Village of Endicott, 18 holes.

Par 3 Golf Courses:

- Ely Park (municipal) – City of Binghamton, 18 holes.

Ski Areas:

- Innsbruck USA – south of Binghamton.
- Joe Berry Ski School – Stone Road, Binghamton.
- Thunderbird Mountain – Route 17, east of Binghamton.
- Smith Hill – on Smith Road off Route 11 north of Binghamton.

CULTURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES

Commentary: The Roberson Memorial Center in Binghamton is the major source of cultural activities within Broome County. In 1967, the County Board of Supervisors instituted a design competition for a Cultural Center, also to be in Binghamton. The winning architectural firm has been selected and construction should commence in the near future. This proposed two-building complex will contain an auditorium for civic and commercial events and a performing arts building.

Roberson Memorial Center – The center offers resources, instruction, facilities and stimulus for cultural activity. It is regional in impact as its resources are utilized by people and groups from an 11-county area in the upper valley of the Susquehanna River in New York and Pennsylvania. The year ending June 30, 1963, showed a total attendance of 104,176.

Architect Richard J. Neutra has prepared plans for a new building and the first phase is completed.

The center houses permanent collections of history and art and numerous societies, facilities for 41 affiliated educational and cultural organizations including symphonic, choral and theatrical groups and instruction in art, science, music, dance, drama and photography for children and adults.

The Center functions as a clearing house for all performing arts programs and major exhibitions in the area.

Civic Music Association – Sponsors concerts by leading artists.

Community Symphony Society, Inc. and **Choral Society of the Triple Cities** – These sponsor concerts by local amateur and professional musicians and by professional artists.

Tri-Cities Opera Workshop, Inc. – This semi-professional group presents grand opera fully staged with orchestra, costumes and scenery. It is ranked in the top 10 of some 700 professional, semi-professional and amateur opera groups in the country.

Tours of Endicott Johnson Factories, Endicott, N.Y.

Slocum Water Gardens, Binghamton, N.Y.

Zoo, Binghamton, N.Y.

Higher Education Institutions

SUNY at Binghamton, Town of Vestal.
Broome Technical Community College.

Existing Federal, State and County Facilities

Outdoor recreational facilities owned or operated by federal, state or county agencies are listed in Tables V and VI.

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*Class A preserves are commercial and open to the public for a fee; Class B are operated by non-profit clubs or organizations for members and guests only; Class C are private, limited to owners' families and invited guests.

Cattaraugus County

NATURAL RESOURCE BASE

Scenic and Water Resources

Topography: Major topographic interest is located on the unglaciated portion in the southern part of the county. Here is rugged landscape approaching that of the Catskill foothills. This section is heavily forested. To the north, a less dramatic landscape prevails. The Allegheny River Valley is the most pronounced of the county's valleys due to its passage through the most rugged topographic area. Other significant valleys are those associated with Conewango Creek, Little Valley Creek, Great Forks Creek, Ischua Creek and Cattaraugus Creek.

Other special land form areas are:

Zoar Valley Area, located along Cattaraugus Creek, and forming the northern boundary of the county, is a prominent gorge. It has picturesque waterfalls, a rugged escarpment, and is predominantly forest land. The tributary gorges of South Branch, Waterman Brook and Connoissarauley are also scenic though less accessible.

Deer Lick Nature Sanctuary, located 4 miles southeast of Gowanda. This area is a 500-foot-long segment of the Cattaraugus Creek Gorge (Zoar Valley) which illustrates formation of the Onandaga Escarpment in exposed stratifications. The site is unique because of its interpretive clarity of rock stratifications of geological interest. Of additional scenic and ecological value is an existing 250-acre stand of mature northern hardwood forest.

Allegany State Park. This is the largest park in New York's state park system. It is heavily forested and of rugged topography. From the Rock Tower, located on a high knoll, scenic views of peaks and valleys can be seen. There are rock formations at Thunder Rocks. Quaker and Red House Lakes are also located within the park. There are miles of trails, scenic drives, and space for tent, trailer and cabin camping.

Little Rock City, Town of Little Valley. This area displays large rock formations, and it is predominantly undeveloped.

Rock City Park, Town of Allegany. This commercially developed area is a glacial deposit of huge quartz conglomerate rocks.

Chapel Hill Lookout, Town of Humphrey. This undeveloped site is a high overlook offering views of a long valley.

Swamps:

Waterman Swamp, Town of Napoli. This large bog area with a small pond developed at one end is mostly unused.

Conewango Swamp, located south of South Dayton. Having primary value as a wildlife sanctuary, this swamp occupies nearly 1,000 acres.

Bird Swamp, Town of Machias. This area contains approximately 1,000 acres of land. The location of the B & O Railroad through the center of the swamp precludes its possible development as a lake site.

There is also a large swamp area immediately east of South Vandalia in the Town of Allegany.

Rivers and Streams: The principal rivers and streams are the Allegheny River and Conewango, Little Valley and Ischua Creeks. Much of the Conewango Valley is semi-marsh land and is poorly drained.

Lakes and Reservoirs: Largest body of water in Cattaraugus County is the portion of Allegheny Reservoir that backs up into New York State, producing a recreation pool of 4,000 acres. The largest lake in the county is Lime Lake which covers nearly 200 surface acres. The shoreline is completely in private development with the periphery surrounded by seasonal cottages.

Fish and Game Resources

Fishery Resources: Cattaraugus County has a fairly good stream fishery, but is lacking in lakes and pond acreage. The recently completed Allegheny Reservoir will help the situation once a fishery is established in this body of water, 4,000 acres of which are in New York State. Major trout streams include Cattaraugus, Conewango, Elton, Five Mile and Ischua Creeks. Trout fishing is also available in some of the lakes. Warm water species include smallmouth and largemouth bass, walleye pike, northern pike, and an attempt is being made to establish muskellunge in Allegheny Reservoir.

At the present time some of the more important rivers and streams in the area are affected by pollution. An important example of this is the Allegheny River. The value of this fishery as well as others is obviously dependent upon the degree of purity of the water resource. As is the case throughout most of the 14 counties, there are many potential impoundment sites. Implementation of a selected number of these would enhance the fishing resources of the county.

Total Stocked Trout Waters:

Streams	151.7 miles
Lakes and Ponds	1444.0 acres

Total Stocked Muskellunge Waters:

Streams	39.5 miles

Fishing Right Easements

Stream	Total Miles
Beaver Meadows Creek	3.0
Cattaraugus Creek	2.5
Clear Creek (Arcade)	3.5
Elton Creek	2.75
South Branch Cattaraugus Creek	1.5
Clear Creek	1.0
Ischua Creek	5.0
Lime Lake Outlet	1.75
Little Conewango Creek	8.75
Mansfield Creek	4.0
McKistry Creek	2.5
Total	36.25

Winter Recreation Resources

Mean temperatures in January range between 21 and 25 degrees. There is a great deal of geographic variation in mean temperature, however, due to the irregularity of topographic formations. The mean seasonal snowfall ranges between 40 to 60 inches in the valleys created by the Allegany River, Olean and Oil Creeks. Other areas range between 80 and 160 inches of snowfall.

Topographically, the southern third of Cattaraugus County provides the most suitable areas for the development of skiing facilities. In terms of snowfall, most of the county receives sufficient mean seasonal snowfall to support various winter recreational activities, such as snowmobile use, sledding, and tobogganing. The southern third of the county has numerous areas where at least 600 feet of vertical descent can be obtained. While this is a minimum criterion, the combination of reasonably good topographic conditions, together with adequate amounts of snowfall has resulted in the establishment of five ski areas within the county.

Lakes and Ponds 10 Acres or Larger in Size:

Lake	Acres	Warm or Cold Water Species	Remarks
Allegheny Reservoir	4,000 (in NYS)	warm and cold	Total–13,000 acres
Beaver Lake	15	warm	
Crystal Lake	40	warm	
Gates Lake	80	cold	To be completed 8/31/70 as part of Ischua Creek watershed plan. (3)
Harwood Lake	38	cold	
Lime Lake	256	warm	
Moshier Hollow	50	cold	Scheduled for construction in 1972 as part of Conewango Creek watershed plan.
Quaker Lake	270	cold	In Allegany State Park. Recently constructed, filled and stocked. *Little Rivers*, a movie on fish-stocking operations, was filmed here. (2, 3)
Red House Lake	90	warm and cold	
Sucker Pond	10	warm	
	4,849		

Legend:
1 = Posted (Private
2 = State Owned
3 = Trout Stocked
4 = Warm Water Species Stocked

EXISTING CITY, VILLAGE AND TOWN OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES

City of Olean

The city owns 17 sites totalling approximately 92 acres. There is a Little League field, baseball field, a municipal swimming pool and a 4,500 seat stadium.

City of Salamanca

The city has 69 acres of park land.

EXISTING QUASI-PUBLIC AND PRIVATE FACILITIES

Quasi-Public Recreation

Boy Scouts:
  Scouthaven – Town of Freedom.

Girl Scouts:
  Timbercrest – Town of Randolph.
  Zoar Valley Camp – Town of Otto.

Campfire Girls:
  Honey Brook Camp – Town of Olean.

Educational:
  Buffalo State Teachers College Camp (faculty & students) – Towns of Lyndon and Franklinville.

Church:
  Camp JYC (children and adult resident camp) – Town of Franklinville.
  Camp Lakeland – Town of Machias.
  Camp LI-LO-LI, Inc. – Town of Red House.
  Camp Valley View – Town of Ellicottville.
  Chautauqua-Olean Camp Meeting Association – Town of New Albion.
  Cherry Valley Ranch – Town of Allegany.
  Christian Heights, Inc. – Town of Napoli.
  Odosagih Bible Conference – Town of Machias.
  Presbyterian Conference Center – Town of Yorkshire.

Nature Conservancies & Sanctuaries:
  Deer Lick Nature Sanctuary – Town of Persia (The Nature Conservancy).
  Franklinville Conservation Club (not open to public) – Town of Franklinville.

Private Recreation Areas

Family Camping:
  Arrowhead Camping Area – near Village of Delevan (Merrill R. Bull), 280 sites.
  Lazee Acres Camping Area – near Village of Otto (Nelson & James Wulf), 100 sites
  Wood Ridge Camping Area – near Village of Little Valley (Ronald Beebe), 100 sites.
  Zoar Valley Campsite – near Village of Gowanda (Bill Elliott), 200 sites.
  Valley View Camping Area – near Village of Ischua (Joseph & Catherine Kellner), 125 sites.
  Lyndon Park – near Village of Ischua (Harold & Robert Losey), 200 sites.
  Canadian Hill Recreation – near Village of Machias (Carl S. Munn).
  Tomahawk – near Village of Great Valley (Paul L. Synder).
  Timber Lake – near Village of East Otto (Richard J. Weishon), 200 sites.
  Rainbow Lake Recreation Area – near Village of Ellicottville on Rainbow Lake (Robert Westfield).
  Stanley Shields – near Village of Randolph.
  Robert J. Warner – near Village of Delevan on Beaver Lake.
  Welch's Grove – near Village of East Otto (Charles & Gert Welch).
  Woodland Camping – near Village of Delevan (Ira Z. Williams).
  Maplemor Camping Area – near Village of Ischua (L. Briggs & S. Mazierski).
  Clyde Peterson – near Village of Little Valley.
  Dinosaur Park – near City of Olean (Richard Miller).
  Mobile Manor – near City of Salamanca (Douglas Haines).
  Cloud Nine Park – near City of Olean (Montgomery Shoemaker).

Group Camping (children and/or adults):
  Amity Hill Campground – Town of Leon.
  Camp SKWIM, Inc. (summer youth resident camp) – Town of Humphrey.
  Camp VICK – Town of Freedom.

Vacation Farms:
  Frame House – near Village of Randolph
  (Dick and Jean Frame).

Shooting Preserves:
  Class A
  Reiss Game Park – Town of Portville (Dona Reiss).
  Class B
  Coldspring Hunting Preserve – Town of Coldspring
  (Howard Napier, Pres.).
  Class C
  3 preserves.

Regulation Golf Courses Open to Public
  Conewango Forks – Village of Randolph, 18 holes.
  St. Bonaventure – St. Bonaventure University, Village of Allegany, 9 holes.
  Holiday Valley – Village of Ellicottville, 9 holes.
  Ischua Valley Golf Course – Village of Franklinville, 9 holes.

(Members Only)
  Birch Run Country Club – Town of Allegany, 9 holes.
  Elkdale Country Club – Town of Little Valley, 18 holes.
  Bartlett Country Club – Town of Olean, 18 holes.

Ski Areas (includes publicly owned):
  Grosstal – 3 miles northwest of Village of Allegany.
  Holiday Valley – near Village of Ellicottville.
  Holimont – near Village of Ellicottville.
  Allegany State Park – Big Basin area.
  Allegany State Park – Bova area.

Amusement Parks & Special Feature Areas:
  Fentier Village – near City of Salamanca.
  Rock City Park – near City of Olean (N.A. Cummingham).

Excursion Trains:
  Arcade and Attica Railroad – near Village of Arcade.

EXISTING CULTURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES

Commentary: St. Bonaventure University's Fine Arts Center and the Iroquoia Hisotirc-Cultural complex to be constructed by the Seneca Indian Nation are the currently proposed cultural attractions having the greatest regional implications for Cattaraugus County.

Higher Education Institutions

St. Bonaventure University, Allegany, N.Y. – This is the only Franciscan University in the world though there are a number of Franciscan colleges. The institution has been operating for over 100 years (Estab. in 1858). The Friedson Memorial Library located on the campus contains many valuable paintings and manuscripts. A planned Fine Arts Center will be constructed on the University grounds by the Cattaraugus County Board of Cooperative Educational Services in cooperation with the University. The Center will contain a 1,500-seat and a 500-seat theatre, drawing, painting, sculpture and ceramics studios, a fine arts library and space for a photographic dark room. A large gallery is planned. In addition, space is provided for a scenery workshop, orchestra rehearsal and dressing room.

Board of Cooperative Educational Services – Plans are underway for an educational park to be located in Ellicottville. Facilities to be included would be an educational television network to serve the schools and the general public; an outdoor education program for school pupils and occupational education centers. A summer educational-recreational program is also envisioned.

Indian Culture – The county contains all of the Allegany Indian Reservation located adjacent to the Allegheny Reservoir, portions of the Cattaraugus Indian Reservation and Seneca Oil Spring Reservation. The major cultural attraction will be the proposed Iroquoia. It is to be located on a site near the reservoir, south of Steamburg. To quote from the Preliminary Report of Iroquoia Planning Committee:

> The proposed "Iroquoia" is a living museum and cultural center which in some respects follows the pattern of colonial Williamsburg, Cooperstown, Sturbridge Village and other historic travel attractions devised to serve an educational purpose. In many ways it would be unique. It would be the only place of its kind in the Eastern United States where American and foreign visitors could study the Iroquois culture in depth, with enough activities to hold the visitor's attention for a day or more.
>
> A primary objective of Iroquoia would be to give the Seneca Nation a viable economy and to enable its members to earn a livelihood through their own efforts.

Mound Builders – The Randolph-Conewango area is the location inhabited by ancient mound builders prior to Indian occupation.

Oil Industry – This industry played an important role in the early settlement of the county. The first subterranean oil strike in New York State occurred in 1832 in the Town of Freedom. Olean at one time had the largest oil refinery in the county.

Allegany City – This proposed "new town" of the 1840's was the dream of Nicholas Devereux of Utica, New York. The city was to be the hub for transportation and communication and was to have an institution of higher learning. It was surveyed and completed on paper, but alteration in the proposed original alignment of the Erie Railroad and the decision to terminate the Genesee Valley Canal at Millgrove caused the project to be abandoned. St. Bonaventure University was the only portion of the plan that came to fruition.

Civic Music Association – This organization, located in the City of Olean, brings in musical talent.

County Museum – Located in Little Valley, this museum contains a collection of Indian relics and an exhibit on the early mound builders.

Western New York Nuclear Service Center – This facility, dedicated in 1966, is the world's first private nuclear fuel reprocessing plant. The 3,300-acre facility is located near West Valley.

Amish Communities – Town of Leon and Conewango.

EXISTING FEDERAL, STATE AND COUNTY FACILITIES

Outdoor recreational facilities owned or operated by federal, state or county agencies are listed in Tables V and VI.

Chautauqua County

NATURAL RESOURCE BASE

Scenic and Water Resources

Topography: The county lies astride two major landform regions: the Erie Lake Plain and the Allegheny Plateau. The high ground paralleling the Lake Erie shore, inland from the plain, affords many dramatic views. The upland area exhibits rolling topography with little visual variation except for the deeply incised valleys created by Twenty-Mile, Chautauqua and Canadaway creeks. The dominant physical feature in the county is Chautauqua Lake.

Other special land form areas are:

Panama Rocks, just west of Panama on Route 74. This is an erupted ocean floor with many acres of Olean conglomerate, usually broken to form deep crevices, caves and dens. It is in private ownership and admission is charged.

Ridge line, southwest and roughly paralleling Lake Erie shore. From this high ground many vistas can be enjoyed of the Lake Erie Plain, the grape vineyards on the slopes and Lake Erie. Certain locations provide views to Canada.

Chautauqua Gorge, extending along Chautauqua Creek inland from Westfield. The rugged and deeply incised scenic gorge is more than 200 feet deep in some places. High ground above the gorge affords many scenic views.

Rocky Cliffs. The shoreline here is generally rugged with many locations exhibiting shale cliffs and steep escarpments descending to the water's edge.

Barcelona Harbor. This commercial fishing port provides an interesting panorama of harbor activity.

Rivers and Streams: There are many picturesque streams in the hilly terrain which have created deep glens and scenic waterfalls. One of these is Arkwright Falls. Particularly noteworthy, it is located on Canadaway Creek near the hamlet of Arkwright. The streams in the northern part of the county cut through shale rock, creating deep ravines and gorges while the streams in the southern sections are of a more placid nature. Conewango Creek is a scenic stream that is navigable for canoeing, rowing and motor boating.

Twenty-Mile Creek Valley, located south of Ripley. A rugged valley containing considerable scenic value due to its steep topography and wooded areas.

French and Conewango Creek Basins. The high grounds associated with these basins afford numerous scenic overlooks.

Lakes:

Lake Erie. The county's northwestern edge is comprised of 41 miles of Lake Erie shoreline. The lake, though polluted, is a significant scenic asset. Summer cottage colonies exist at scattered points along the lake shore.

Chautauqua Lake. This body of water is approximately 18 miles long with about 41 miles of shoreline and a water surface of 12,700 acres. It is a major focal point for all types of water-oriented outdoor recreation and famed Chautauqua Institute is located on its northwestern shore.

Cassadaga Lake Chain. This chain of lakes is interconnected by waterways navigable for small boats including inboard and outboard motor boats.

Bear Lake and Findley Lake. Though each lake is a scenic asset, neither has any publicly owned recreational frontage.

Fish and Game Resources

Fishery Resources: There is, compared with nearby counties, a relative abundance of fishery resources in Chautauqua County. This is due in large part to the presence of Chautauqua Lake and access to Lake Erie. The county also has a number of good streams affording both cold and warm water fishing. Prominent among the latter for warm water fishing are Cassadaga, Chautauqua, Conewango, Mill and Twenty-Mile Creeks.

Perhaps the best fishery resource, however, is the muskellunge fishing provided in Chautauqua Lake and other smaller lakes and some streams. Nearly half of those fishing for muskellunge in the county reside more than 2½ hours drive from the lake.

Warm water species, in addition to the muskellunge, include smallmouth and largemouth bass, walleye pike and calico bass.

Fishing Right Easements:

Streams	Total Miles
Chautauqua Creek	3.0
Cassadaga Creek	3.0
Clear Creek	12.0
Goose Creek	5.5
Total	23.5

Total Stocked Trout Waters:

Streams	86.8 miles
Lakes and Ponds	14.0 acres

Total Stocked Muskellunge Waters:

Streams	19.5 miles
Lakes and Ponds	14,672.0 acres

Lakes and Ponds 10 Acres or Larger in Size:

Lake	Acres	Warm or Cold Water Species	Remarks
Bear Lake	141	warm	4, muskellunge
Cassadaga Lake (Lower)	100	warm	4, muskellunge
Cassadaga Lake (Middle)	32	warm	4, muskellunge
Cassadaga Lake (Upper)	100	warm	4, muskellunge
Chautauqua Lake	13,376	warm	4, muskellunge
East Mud Lake	25	warm	
Findley Lake	275	warm	4, muskellunge
Fredonia Reservoir	30	warm	1
Hamlet Lake	850	warm	To be constructed in near future as part of Conewango Creek Watershed.
Hurlbert Pond (Clymer Pond)	10	warm	
Jenkins Pond (Jaquins Pond)	104	warm	
Panama Pond (Tanner Pond)	19	warm	
Silver Creek Reservoir	70	cold	1,3
Smith Mills Pond	10	warm	
Stillson's Pond	25	cold and warm	1
West Mud Lake	19	warm	
	15,186		

Legend:
1 = Posted (Private) 3 = Trout Stocked
2 = State Owned 4 = Warm Water Species Stocked

Game Resources: Small game animals in the county are pheasant, grouse, turkey, woodcock, cottontail rabbit, varying hare and squirrels. The county is located on two ecological zones with respect to game: the Erie Lake Plain and the Plateau. The Erie Lake Plain contains the farm game species, while the Plateau regions have more of the woodland species. As is the case in Allegany and Cattaraugus counties, the ruffed grouse and wild turkey are the two most important small game species.

The only big game available in any abundance is deer. Bear populations are minimal and it is doubtful that they will ever attain any major significance.

Waterfowl habitat is only fair and its improvement would not greatly increase the waterfowl population because the county is located on the outer fringes of the flyways generally used by these migratory birds. Occasionally, there are deviations from the usual path. Most years the inland shooting on small marshes and ponds is over by mid-November. Some late season hunting for waterfowl, however, is available along Lake Erie and the larger inland waters such as Chautauqua Lake and Cassadaga Lake.

Calculated Total Deer Take by License Type, 1966

License Type	Calculated Total Deer
Regular	748
Archer	32
Party Permit	597
Total	1,377

Winter Recreation Resources

Mean temperatures in January are 25 degrees throughout most of Chautauqua County while the mean seasonal snowfall exhibits a wide range of depth distribution. The narrow belt adjacent to and paralleling Lake Erie ranges between 40 and 60 inches of mean seasonal snowfall. Another belt, paralleling the foregoing, receives between 60 and 80 inches, while a third receives between 80 and 100 inches. The latter amount also obtains in the valley created by Conewango Creek, situated in the southeast quadrant of the county. The remainder of the county has mean seasonal snowfall from 100 inches to in excess of 160 inches.

Topographically, the county has a limited number of locations having 600 feet or more of vertical descent. Therefore, though snowfall is abundant, major skiing opportunities are limited by this topographic restriction. The winter resources are, however, suitable for the development of other winter activities not requiring the conditions demanded by the ski industry. It should be noted that while topographic characteristics do not lend themselves to major ski centers, the generally hilly terrain and abundant snowfall could be utilized to develop slopes attractive to novice skiers and for the use of those who do not wish to travel great distances to go skiing. The county presently has three ski areas.

EXISTING CITY, VILLAGE AND TOWN OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES

City of Jamestown

The city has 17 sites consisting of 400 acres. Facilities include playgrounds, ballfields, a 9-hole golf course, tennis courts, a boat launching site, a beach, swimming pool and ice skating rinks.

City of Dunkirk

Dunkirk has 4 sites consisting of 128 acres. The facilities include playgrounds, ballfields, tennis courts, boat launching sites, picnic areas, beach, swimming pool and ice skating rinks. The city owns the largest total recreational frontage on Lake Erie, though it is not all continuous.

Village of Bemus Point

The village maintains a municipal beach on Chautauqua Lake.

Village of Brocton

A municipal beach.

Village of Cassadaga

Beach on Lower Cassadaga Lake has 400 feet of frontage with swimming and picnicing.

Village of Lakewood

A municipal beach on Lake Chautauqua.

Village of Mayville

A municipal beach and park on Chautauqua Lake.

Town of Hanover

Town is planning a marina and boat launching facility on Cattaraugus Creek, in addition to its present beach.

EXISTING QUASI-PUBLIC AND PRIVATE RECREATION FACILITIES

Quasi Public Recreation

Boy Scouts:
Camp Merz – Town of Chautauqua.

Ball Hill Camp – Town of Hanover.
Camp Gross – Town of Pomfret.

Girl Scouts:
  Isaac Walton Conservation Camp (G.S. Camp) – Town of Harmony.
  Camp Woodelohi – Town of Pomfret.

Social Agency:
  Camp Onyahsa – Town of Chautauqua YMCA.
  Y Camp in the Woods – Town of Stockton YMCA.

Educational:
  Herbert C. Mackie Memorial Camp (Faculty Student Association, Fredonia College) – Town of Portland.

Church:
  Bettrany Baptist Camp – Town of Chautauqua.
  Mid-Meadow – Town of Chautauqua.
  Cherry Creek Methodist Church Camp – Town of Cherry Creek.
  "Boys" Jim Club of America – Town of Ellery.
  Lake Chautauqua Lutheran Camp – Town of Ellery.
  Mission Meadows Bible Camp – Town of Ellery.
  Camp Goodwill – Town of Ellery.
  Lauriston L. Scaife Conference Center – Town of Ellery.
  Chestnut Hill Conference Center – Town of North Harmony.
  Camp Findley – Town of Mina.

Private Recreation Areas

Family Camping:
  Hidden Valley Camping Area – near City of Jamestown (K. Dahlgren), 200 sites.

  Leo M. Denault – near Village of Mayville.
  Arkwright Hills Campsite – near Village of Fredonia (R. Dobbins), 50 sites.

  Spring Creek Camp – near Village of Bemus Point (E. Dye).

  Irvins Beach – near Village of Ripley.

  Lakeside Camping – near Village of Stow (R. Kanouff), 50 sites.

  Edgewater Tourist Camp – near Village of Barcelona (J. Neratko), 40 sites

  Newt Spinks Camp – near Village of Sherman (Newt Spink), 50 sites.

  Panama Rocks – near Village of Westfield.

  Westfield Trailer Park – near Village of Westfield.

  Smith's Sugar Camp – near Village of Cassadaga (V. Smith), 10 sites

  Blue Water Beach – near Village of Barcelona (R. Swick), 85 sites.

  Vinnie Ville Trailer Park – near Village of Westfield, 16 sites.

  Top-A-Rise Camping Area – near Village of Falconer (V. Beightol), 50 sites.

  Alpine Lakes – near Village of Silver Creek (W. Paxada).

  Brookside Beach – near Village of Westfield (C. Henderson), 35 sites.

  Twenty-Mile Recreation Area – near Village of Westfield (J. Dean).

  The Swinging 'E' – near Village of Clymer.

  Wildwood Acres – near Village of Bemus Point (D. Olson).

  Grapeland Motel Campsites – near Village of Ripley.

  Smith's Fishing Camp – near Village of Mayville (E. Smith).

  Walt's Boat Livery – near Village of Portland (W. Main).

Group Camping (children and/or adults):
  Viking Lake Park – Town of Ellery (Viking Temple Corporation).
  Hiak Tilikum Camp – Town of Ellicott (Jamestown Girls Club, Inc.).

Shooting Preserves:
  Class A
  Butler Valley Hunting Preserve – Town of Harmony (Ernest Butler).

  Class B
  Smithmills Game Farm – Town of Hanover (Harold Jordan).

  Class C – 1 preserve.

Marinas & Boat Liveries:
  Frederickson's Marina – Ahsville Bay.
  Norton Boat Livery – Village of Bemus Point.
  Shore Acres Boat Yard – Village of Bemus Point.
  Lakeside Auto Court – Ferry Landing.
  Chautauqua Lake Boat Yard – Village of Mayville.
  Topsy's Boat Livery – Village of Mayville.
  Marchcraft Marina – Village of Mayville.
  Keith's Kamp-Launching Ramp – Village of Mayville.
  Maple Bay Marina – Village of Lakewood.

Boat Tours & Ferry Boat Crossings:
- Gadfly Passenger and Charter Services, Inc. – Chautauqua Institute.
- Bemus Point-Stow Ferry – runs between villages of Bemus Point and Stow across Chautauqua Lake.

Regulation Golf Courses Open to Public
- Bemus Point – Village of Bemus Point, 9 holes.
- Chautauqua Golf Club – Chautauqua, 18 holes.
- Forest Heights – City of Jamestown, 9 holes.
- Maplehurst Country Club – Village of Lakewood, 18 holes.
- Point Chautauqua Country Club, Inc. – Point Chautauqua, 9 holes.
- Irwin's Beach – Ripley, 9 holes.
- Willow Run Golf Course – near Chautauqua Institute, 9 holes.
- Jamestown (municipal) – City of Jamestown, 9 holes.
- Hillview Golf Course – Village of Fredonia, 18 holes.
- Cassadaga Country Club – Village of Cassadaga, 9 holes.
- Shorewood Country Club (Members Only) – near City of Dunkirk, 18 holes.

Ski Areas:
- Cockaigne – 5 miles east of Sinclairville.
- Peek 'n Peak – between Clymer and Findley Lake.
- Eagle Ridge – near Village of Westfield.

Amusement Parks and Special Features Areas:
- Midway Park, Inc. – Maple Springs.
- Panama Rocks – 10 miles west of Jamestown on Route 74.
- Sunset Bay Park – Irving.

EXISTING CULTURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES

Commentary – The most significant cultural attraction in Chautauqua County is the Chautauqua Institution. Nationally known, it provides a well-balanced program in the arts and education as well as summer recreation.

Higher Education Institutions

Chautauqua Center of the Graduate School of Syracuse University.
Jamestown Community College.
SUNY College of Education, Fredonia.

Indian Culture – A portion of the Cattaraugus Reservation is located in the northeast corner of the county.

Chautauqua Institution – Institute presents a program of orchestras, operas, education, youth leadership and training, art, religious thinking and recreation. It has its own symphony orchestra, opera company and theatrical group.

Lily Dale Spiritualistic Assembly, Upper Cassadaga Lake – Purported to be the largest center in the world for the religion of Spiritualism. A summer colony for persons interested in psychic phenomena.

Chautauqua County Historical Museum (Mc Clurg Mansion, 1820), Westfield – This museum contains mementos, relics, costumes and tools of the pioneer days, and features a complete history of the grape industry.

French Creek Yonkers Museum, Sherman – This is furnished as a home of the early 19th century period. It also contains Indian relics, early American costumes and mementos of pioneer America.

Sherman Museum, Sherman – Dwelling, schoolhouse, buggy shed, log dwelling (1750) furnished with antiques.

Barcelona Lighthouse (1828), Barcelona – First lighthouse to be illuminated with natural gas. The lighthouse is adjacent to Barcelona Harbor on Lake Erie, also of interest because of its commercial fishing activity.

Point Gratiot Lighthouse (1827), Dunkirk.

Grape Vineyards and Industry – The vineyards extend along the Erie Plains and into the adjacent ridge area. Conducted tours of wineries are offered in Fredonia. Most of the grapes, however, are used for juices and other nonalcoholic products. Westfield is the center of the grape juice industry in Chautauqua County.

Annual Tulip Festival, Clymer – Local citizens in this traditionally Dutch community don Dutch costumes including wooden shoes for a day-long pageant and street dancing. Main attraction of the festival are the tulip displays.

First Natural Gas Well in New York State (1821), Fredonia.

Grange No. One, Fredonia – This organization had its genesis in Fredonia in 1868 and has since spread throughout the country. The present building on West Main Street stands on the site of the original Grange Hall.

First Women's Christian Temperance Union (1873), Fredonia.

Old Portage Trail – Begins on shores of Lake Erie and passes through the Chautauqua Gorge to Chautauqua Lake. It ends in New Orleans, Louisiana.

EXISTING FEDERAL, STATE AND COUNTY FACILITIES

Outdoor recreational facilities owned or operated by federal, state or county agencies are listed in Tables V and VI.

Chemung County

NATURAL RESOURCE BASE

Scenic and Water Resources

Topography: The topography of Chemung County is moderately rugged and characterized by flat-topped hills and broad valleys. The most dominant valley complex is that associated with the Big Flats, Horseheads, Elmira and Chemung valleys. These are located in the west-central section of the county. There are numerous hilltops which afford views of this major valley complex. The stream valleys of Baldwin, Wynkopp, Seely and Catharine creeks are quite deeply incised and offer interesting topographic variances. Cayuta Creek, which forms the eastern boundary of the county, also creates a topographically interesting valley configuration. A dominant topographic eminence is Harris Hill, which lies directly northwest from Elmira, and is completely surrounded by flat valley land. From the high ground of this hill a wide variety of views of the valleys and surrounding area can be seen. Harris Hill is known throughout the country for the excellence of the wind currents in the area for the sport of soaring.

Rivers and Streams: The Chemung River is the only one in the county. Major streams include Seely, Catharine, Newtown, Baldwin, Wynkoop and Cayuta creeks.

Lakes: There are four small lakes in the county exceeding 10 acres in size. None of these are of major recreational significance.

Fish and Game Resources

Fishery Resources: There are four streams stocked with cold water species. In addition, three existing lakes and ponds, and one partially completed lake over ten acres in size, are available as a fishery resource. Two of these are posted. Thus, the county is extremely limited with respect to its fishery resources.

The most prominent cold water stream in the county is Catharine Creek. This attracts many anglers each spring. Most of the fishing occurs in the northern reaches of the stream near Schuyler County.

Fishing Right Easements:

Stream	Total Miles
Catharine Creek	1.5
Total	1.5

Total Stocked Trout Waters:

Streams	13.7 miles
Ponds and Lakes	None

Game Resources: The white-tailed deer is the only big game available in any numbers in the county. The range for deer is considered good; for small game, the range is generally fair for cottontail rabbit and fair to poor for varying hare. Pheasants and waterfowl are extremely limited.

Lakes and Ponds 10 Acres or Larger in Size:

Lake	Acres	Warm or Cold Water Species	Remarks
Eldridge Lake	15	warm	
Elmira Reservoir	25		Water supply res.
Park Station Lake	100		Trout are scheduled for this lake when completed
Reformatory Pond	10		
Total	150		

Calculated Total Deer Take by License Type, 1966

License Type	Calculated Total Deer
Regular	537
Archer	13
Party Permit	394
Total	944

Winter Recreation Resources

Mean temperatures in January range between 23 and 25 degrees, with most of Chemung County falling at the warmer end of the range. Mean seasonal snowfall is between 40 and 60 inches in the wide valleys such as that created by the Chemung River, the valley extending north from Elmira to the county line, and the valley associated with Cayuta Creek. Other portions of the county range between 60 and 80 inches, with the exception of the Turkey Hill area where the range is between 80 and 100 inches. There are areas in the more rugged parts of the county which are suitable topographically to the minimum requirements of ski slopes, providing snowfall is sufficient. The higher range of 60 to 80 inches of mean seasonal snowfall is associated with these areas; however, this range – particularly at the lower end of the scale – is minimal for ski development.

Opportunities for other types of winter sports would best be situated at the higher elevations where deeper snow occurs. Chemung County presently has one ski area.

EXISTING CITY, VILLAGE AND TOWN OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES

City of Elmira

Brand Park, 30 acres – Contains a municipal pool, 2 tennis courts, a softball and a baseball field in combination, a basketball court and a playground.

West Center Street Park, 10 acres – This park has a municipal pool, a softball diamond, a basketball court and a playground.

McKinnon Park, 14 acres – Contains a playground, basketball court, baseball diamond and a "small fry" baseball field.

Eldridge Park, 64 acres – Has a picnic area, 3 tennis courts, a night lighted softball stadium and an additional unlighted softball field, a playground, a ten-acre lake and an amusement park.

Total park and recreation land including above is 407 acres.

Village of Horseheads

Thorn Park, 25 acres – Has a lighted swimming pool, 4 lighted tennis courts, 2 basketabll courts (1 lighted), 3 baseball fields (1 lighted), a playground, picnic area with shelter and a concession stand.

Town of Big Flats

Community Park, 20 acres – This park contains a picnic area with a shelter, playground, multi-purpose blacktop area, tennis courts and ice skating and 3 softball diamonds.

Town of Southport

Chapel Park, 22 acres – This area has a playground, picnic area with shelter, 2 softball diamonds, a tennis court area which can also be used for basketball.

Universal Village, 16 acres – Contains a playground, a shelter for arts and crafts, a picnic area, two softball diamonds, and tennis courts which are also used for basketball.

Pine City Park, 18 acres – A new park as yet not fully developed, but containing a playground, a ball diamond and a shelter.

EXISTING QUASI-PUBLIC AND PRIVATE RECREATION FACILITIES

Quasi-Public Recreation

Boy Scouts:
  Sullivan Trail Boy Scout Camp –
  Town of Southport.

Girl Scouts:
  Stanley Wood Camp – Town of Elmira.
  Langdon Hill Camp – Town of Horseheads.

Social Agency:
  El-Ni-Ho – Town of Veteran
  (operated by Elmira Neighborhood House).

Church:
  Hammonds' Hill – Town of Chemung
  (operated by Lake St. Presbyterian Church).

Private Recreation Areas

Private Recreation Areas

Family Camping:
  Mountain Mobile Court –
  near Village of Wellsburg (Charles Charwat), 10 sites.

Wagon Wheel Ranch Camp –
near Village of Horseheads (L. Edwards), 13 sites.

Amity Forest –
near Pine Valley (Dick & Bette Fassett).

Sharon Lake Campsite –
near Village of Millport (Clyde Jack), 30 sites.

Earl & Anna Krinke – near Village of Van Etten.

Robert Mickel – near Village of Horseheads,
20 sites.

Ernest Minor – near Erin.

Ervin Peckham – near Pine City.

Harvey Sautter – near Village of Millport.

William R. Coles – near Lowman.

Jack Elias – near City of Elmira.
Alar Acres Campground –
near Village of Horseheads
(Robert and Pauline Walker).

Horseback Riding Stables:
  Gilbert Stables – near Village of Horseheads.
  Dick's Stables – near Village of Horseheads.

Shooting Preserves:

  Class C – 1 preserve.

Regulation Golf Courses Open to Public
  Francourt Farms Golf Club, Inc. –
  near Village of Horseheads, 18 holes.

  Tomasso's Golf Course – near Chemung, 9 holes.

  Mark Twain Community Golf Course (municipal,
  City of Elmira) Village of Elmira Heights, 18 holes.

(Members Only):
  Elmira Country Club – City of Elmira, 18 holes.

Par 3 Golf Courses:
  Fisher Golf Center – Village of Horseheads,
  18 holes.

  Dry Brook Par 3 Golf Course - near Chemung,
  9 holes.

Ski Areas:
  Tall Timber Ski & Recreation Area –
  near Village of Van Etten.

Amusement Parks and Special Features Areas:
  Eldridge Park – City of Elmira.
  Harris Hill Amusement Park – near Big Flats.

EXISTING CULTURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES

Commentary – The county's cultural activity centers in the City of Elmira. Perhaps the most important historic interest is the fact that Mark Twain lived and wrote in Chemung County.

Existing Higher Education Institutions

Elmira College: This institution sponsors the College Artist Series which brings to the community a variety of outstanding representatives of the performing arts. The campus drama club (Thespis) performs throughout the winter season.

Arnot Art Gallery, Elmira – Center for most of Chemung County's activity in the visual arts. In addition to the paintings on view in the gallery's permanent collection, it sponsors shows of regional artists, traveling exhibits of international interest and lectures by prominent art authorities. The gallery has an art loan section where paintings may also be purchased. The yearly Elmira Regional Artists' Show is held here. The gallery provides meeting space for the Ceramic Guild, Elmira Art Club, Coin Collectors Club and Camera Club.

Elmira Community Concert Series – Sponsors a high quality concert series including many noted musicians and orchestras.

Elmira Symphony and Choral Society – This is a group of area musicians who perform five times a year.

Elmira Little Theatre – This is the region's major theatrical organization. This amateur group's season usually consists of three dramatic performances and one musical performance together with the Elmira Symphony and Choral Society.

Cameron Studio Gallery, Elmira – Gallery encourages the development and understanding of abstract art. It features exhibits of modern paintings and sculpture by local artists of Elmira, Corning and Binghamton area.

Broadway Theater League, Elmira – This organization brings a wide variety of Broadway plays performed by professionals to the Elmira area.

Sullivan's Monument, Newtown Battlefield Reservation – The monument commemorates the 1779 Battle of Newtown, in which American Troops lead by Major General John Sullivan participated.

Mark Twain's Study, Elmira College Campus – In this small study Mark Twain worked on a number of his famous novels and short stories. The Quarry Farm, on Crane Road

Mark Twain's study, in Elmira.

in the Town of Elmira, was the original site of the study. It is considered the most valuable historic site in the county, but is currently in private ownership.

Chemung Canal – Opened in 1833, this canal connected Elmira at the Chemung River with Watkins Glen on Seneca Lake.

Schweitzer Aircraft, near airport on Chambers Road – Tours of the plant to watch assembly of gliders and crop-duster bi-planes. During the summer visitors can watch gliding being taught or take a glider ride.

Mount Saviour Monastery, located near Big Flats – Located on a hilltop, the monastery is a blend of medieval and modern architecture. It is possible to visit the chapel and grottos below, and browse in a shop offering books, arts and crafts and religious articles.

EXISTING FEDERAL, STATE AND COUNTY FACILITIES

Outdoor recreational facilities owned or operated by federal, state or county agencies are listed in Tables V and VI.

Chenango County

NATURAL RESOURCE BASE

Scenic and Water Resources

Topography: The topography of Chenango County is not as rugged as that of most of the Southern Tier. The landscape presents a panorama of rolling hills and valleys. Perhaps the most pronounced scenic asset is the broad Chenango Valley which extends from the southwestern corner to the north-central boundary of the county. Other relatively broad valleys are created by the Otselic River in the northwestern corner of the county and the Unadilla Valley which cuts across the southeastern corner and extends in a northerly direction to form the eastern boundary of the county.

Rivers and Streams: The Chenango River is the major river, with the Otselic and Unadilla rivers also of importance. Other streams are Genegantslet, Wylie and Bumps creeks, and Red and Great brooks.

Lakes: The western half of the county is dotted with numerous small ponds and lakes. Among these are Long Pond, Ludlow Pond, and Genegantslet Lake. Chenango Lake, located in the northeastern portion of the county, is one of the larger lakes. These small lakes and ponds are definite scenic assets.

Fish and Game Resources

Fishery Resources: A total of approximately 216 miles of this county's streams are stocked with trout. Two major streams for trout fishing are the Otselic River and Genegantslet Creek. Principal species found in the lakes and ponds are smallmouth and largemouth bass, calico bass, pickerel, bullheads, yellow perch and northern pike; fishery resources are quite good.

Game Resources: A large part of Chenango County lies in a range considered excellent for white-tailed deer. The only exception to this is the southwest corner and a portion of the eastern area which are considered as being good (but not excellent). As with nearby counties, there are very few pheasants. The grouse range is fair to good. The northwestern third of the county has few or no cottontail

Fishing Right Easements:

Stream	Total Miles
Genegantslet	9.470
Otselic	17.810
Trib. of Otselic	0.500
Total	27.780

Total Stocked Trout Waters:

Streams	215.9 miles
Lakes and Ponds	54.0 acres

Lakes and Ponds 10 Acres or Larger in Size:

Lake	Acres	Warm or Cold Water Species	Remarks
Afton Lake	26	warm	1
Bliven Pond	19	warm	Not studied
Brackett Pond	26	warm	
Chenango Lake	135	warm	
Cincinnatus Lake	128	warm	
Echo Lake	70	warm	1
Genegantslet Lake	134	warm	1
Guilford Lake	70	warm	4
Hunt's Pond	20	warm	2
Jackson Pond	18	warm	2
Jackson Pond	13	warm	1
Lake Gerry	32	warm	1
Long Pond	102	warm	1
Ludlow Pond	58	warm	1
Whaley Marsh	38	warm	2
Meads Pond	15	warm	1
North Pond	70	warm	1
Plymouth	13	warm	1
Plymouth Reservoir	42	warm	1
Round Pond	26	warm	1
Round Pond	26	warm	Poor
Ruggs Pond	26	warm	1
Sidney Reservoir	14	warm	1 City water sup.
Warn Lake	32	warm	Not studied
Whites Lake	13	warm	1
P 90	15	warm	Not studied
Total	1,181		

Legend:
1 = Posted (Private)
2 = State Owned
3 = Trout Stocked
4 = Warm Water Species Stocked

Calculated Total Deer Take by License Type, 1966

License Type	Calculated Total Deer
Regular	1,082
Archer	31
Party Permit	59
Total	1,172

rabbits, but it is good for varying hare. The remainder is fair for the cottontail and fair to poor for the hare.

Waterfowl are not prominent though some hunting is provided on the larger lakes.

Winter Recreation Resources

Mean tempreatures in January range between 21 and 23 degrees. There is wide variation in the mean seasonal snowfall in Chenango County. The distribution, however, is closely associated with the Chenango and Delaware River valleys with lower amounts of snowfall related to the valley floors and increasing in depth outward as the elevations rise on either side. Snow depth on valley floors ranges between 40 and 60 inches, and increases to 60 to 80 inches, then 80 to 100 inches as the elevations become higher.

There are a few locations where there is sufficient vertical drop in topography to support a ski area based upon the minimum of 600 feet change in elevation. These areas are not common.

Though the county has few dramatic topographic changes, the generally rolling terrain and high snowfall on areas of higher elevation suggest that snowmobiling, sledding, and tobogganing could be enjoyed. Chenango County currently supports two ski areas.

EXISTING CITY, VILLAGE AND TOWN OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES

City of Norwich

Veterans Park, acreage not known – Contains tennis courts, picnic areas.

Village of Oxford

Oxford Municipal Park, 140 acres – Essentially undeveloped at this time. Proposed facilities include a swimming pool and bathouse, playground and picnic areas with covered pavilion.

Town of Bainbridge

Is considering purchase and development of a parcel of private land adjoining Bennettsville Creek in Bennettsville. Though in private ownership, nearby residents use the area for family picnics and swimming.

EXISTING QUASI-PUBLIC AND PRIVATE RECREATION FACILITIES

Quasi-Public Recreation

Girl Scouts:
  Skanatali Girl Scout Camp – Town of Sherburne.

Social Agency:
  Y.M.C.A. Camp Pharsalia – Town of Pharsalia.

Church:
  Central New York Baptist Youth Camp
  – Town of Smithville.
  Mountain View Gospel Camp – Town of Sherburne.

Private Recreation Areas

Family Camping:

Echo Lake Park – near Village of Afton
(Joseph Arboit), 50 sites

Sandy Acres Campsites – near Village of Smyrna
(Henry & Leah Drexler), 40 sites.

Little Archie Campsites – near Village of Smyrna
(Peter Marino).

Mattox Farm Camp – near Guilford
(Lloyd & Isabelle Mattox), 50 sites.

Mead's Pond – near North Norwich.

Group Camping (children and/or adults):

Camp Oxford-Camp Guilford
(summer camp for boys and girls) – Town of Guilford.

Camp Legion – Town of Sherburne.

Camp Purchas – Town of Lincklaen.

H Bar D Ranch
(summer camp for boys and girls ages 7-14)
– Town of New Berlin.

Shooting Preserves:
Class A
  Edward L. Bennett – Town of Oxford.
  Robert C. Marcy – Town of Greene.
  Thomas Weidman – Town of Guilford.

Class C – 3 preserves

Rod and Gun Clubs:
  Winchester Gun Club – Clearview Lodge,
  7 miles east of Greene.

Regulation Golf Courses (Open to Public)

- Afton Golf Course – Village of Afton, 18 holes.
- Genegantslet Golf Course – Village of Greene, 18 holes.
- Riverbend Golf Course – Village of New Berlin, 9 holes.
- Canasawacta Country Club & Golf Course – City of Norwich, 9 holes.
- Blue Stone – Village of Oxford, 9 holes.

Ski Areas:

- Penquin Peak – 2 miles south of Village of Sherburne.
- Genegantslet – near Village of Greene.

EXISTING CULTURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES

Commentary – Chenango County presently has no major cultural attractions of regional interest.

Grist Mills – The county has a number of old grist mills. Hansmanor's Mills has one of 16 operational water wheels left in New York State. The mill is located south of Smithville.

Old Jericho Tavern – A former stagecoach stop, the tavern has been in continuous operation since 1793.

Sipples Maple Products, south of Bainbridge – This large maple syrup producer welcomes visitors to their plant.

Historical Society Museum, north of Preston.

Chenango County Museum, Norwich – Portrays life and crafts of the early settlers plus exhibits of industries, railroads and the Chenango Canal.

Chenango Canal – Sherburne has four or five miles of this old canal.

EXISTING FEDERAL, STATE AND COUNTY FACILITIES

Outdoor recreational facilities owned or operated by federal, state or county agencies are listed in Tables V and VI.

Cortland County

NATURAL RESOURCE BASE

Scenic and Water Resources

Topography: The major feature of Cortland County's topography is the star-shaped radiation of valleys from the city of Cortland area. These valleys, created by rivers and streams, vary from broad flat plains to narrow steeply sided ravines. Between the valleys are the hilly uplands. The northwestern corner of the county is influenced by the Finger Lakes. Here, the valley-ridge configurations are roughly parallel. The southern portion of the county is a succession of high hills. The westerly extension of these are the Owego hills. Greek Peak, located near Virgil, is the highest point in the county, with an elevation of 2,132 feet.

Rivers and Streams: The Tioughnioga River basin is the primary drainage area. This river extends through the whole county in a generally north-south direction. North of the City of Cortland, the valley created by the river's West Branch is broad and very scenic when viewed from the adjacent high ground. Many small lakes are located along its length to the north. The Eastern Branch flows southward from the northeast to the City of Cortland. In the southeast corner Otselic Lake cuts across the county. Principal streams are Chenango, Merrills, Otter, Owego and Gridley Creeks, together with Trout, Cold and Factory brooks.

Lakes: The lakes in the county cover a total of 747 acres. Most of this surface acreage is located in Song and Tully Lakes, the portion of Skaneateles Lake within the county, Little York Lake and Solon Pond. All but the latter are located within the northwest sector of the county.

Fish and Game Resources

Fishery Resources: This county has good warm and cold water fishing. A series of fertile lakes located in the broad valley extending north from the City of Cortland produce good bass, pickerel and panfish. Spring-fed streams in the same valley have brook and brown trout. The Tioughnioga River has good rainbow trout fishing in the Messengerville-Marathon section. Upstream from this section brown trout can be found together with a few sections containing brook trout. The Otselic River provides good brook trout fishing.

A major problem is the maintenance of adequate cold water in the streams during the warm months of the year. Grazing of stream banks and siltation resulting from poor land use practices has caused deterioration of the quality of many streams. Access to many of the lakes is a problem due to their being surrounded by private cottages. Efforts to purchase public access rights should be initiated.

Game Resources: Major game species are deer, cottontail rabbit, squirrel and grouse. Pheasants, which are highly desirable to hunters, are limited. Waterfowl are not in abundance and this hunting is generally limited to the first few days of the season. Varying hare have been reestablished in the county and provide good hunting on State Reforestation Areas.

The problems connected with establishing pheasant appear insoluble due to the type of farming in the county. Conditions for forest game are fair. It should be noted that deer have not responded to management practices as rapidly as desired. This appears to be more the result of man and dogs rather than habitat conditions. Previous beaver dam sites are now in the beaver meadow stage with only limited woody growth for food supply. Their importance is lessening as a result of this.

Fishing Right Easements:

Stream	Total Miles
E. Branch Owego Creek	1.699
Grout Brook	1.905
Factory Brook	1.590
Otselic River	4.520
Trib. of Otselic River	1.460
Tioughnioga River	3.585
Total	14.759

Total Stocked Trout Waters:

Streams	117.6 miles
Lakes and Ponds	8.7 acres

Lakes and Ponds 10 Acres or Larger in Size

Lake	Acres	Warm or Cold Water Species	Remarks
Bloody Pond	19	warm	1
Dean's Pond	40	warm	
Glover Pond	27	warm	1
Green Lake	20	warm and cold	
Goodale Lake	20	warm	
Labrador Pond	102	warm	Boat Livery
Little York Lake	150	warm	2 (partly)
Melody Lake	42	warm	1
Solon Pond	19	warm	1
Song Lake	128	warm	
Tully Lake	230		
P 38A	25	warm	
	822		

Legend:
1 = Posted (Private)
2 = State Owned
3 = Trout Stocked
4 = Warm Water Species Stocked

Calculated Total Deer Take by License Type, 1966

License Type	Calculated Total Deer
Regular	478
Archer	12
Party Permits	0
Total	490

Winter Recreation Resources

Mean temperatures in January are 23 degrees throughout most of Cortland County. The mean seasonal snowfall varies between 60 and 80 inches at the lower elevations to 80 to 100 inches on the higher ridges. To the north, at the county line, there are two locations where the mean seasonal snowfall exceeds 100 inches.

The western two-thirds of the county has rugged topography containing a number of areas suitable for ski development. This, coupled with reasonably good snow conditions and close proximity to the Syracuse metropolitan area, has resulted in the establishment of five ski areas within the county.

As with the other counties, Cortland has the resource base to develop other types of winter recreation.

EXISTING CITY, VILLAGE AND TOWN OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES

City of Cortland

The city has 4 sites totaling approximately 82 acres. The existing facilities contain playgrounds, ballfields, tennis courts, picnic areas, ice skating rinks and a swimming pool. The City is proposing development of a lake site for swimming on land designated as the Yaman Tract.

EXISTING QUASI-PUBLIC AND PRIVATE RECREATION FACILITIES

Quasi-Public Recreation

Boy Scouts:
Camp Tioughnioga – Town of Cortlandville.

Girl Scouts:
Camp Hoover – Town of Preble.
Girl Scout Camp Kiwanis – Town of Virgil.

Social Agency:
Y.M.C.A. Day Camp – Town of Preble.

Camp Owahta (4-H) – Town of Solon.
Isaac Walton Campsite – Town of Homer.

Private Recreation Areas

Family Camping:

- Country Hills – near Village of Marathon (Charles & Martin Davison), 50 sites.
- Maple View Camping Grounds – near East Freetown (John & George Stramba), 100 sites.
- Brook Pine Farm – near Virgil.
- Camp Edelweiss – near Virgil.

Group Camping (children and/or adults):

- Five H Day Camp – Town of Homer.

Shooting Preserves:

Class A

- Cold Brook Hunting Preserve – Town of Scott (Donald Steger).

Class C – 3 preserves

Regulation Golf Courses, Open to Public

- Knickerbocker Country Club – Village of Cincinnatus, 18 holes.
- Elm Tree Golf Course – near Village of Dryden, 9 holes (additional 9 holes under construction).
- Willowbrook Golf Course – near Virgil, 9 holes.

Members Only

- Cortland Country Club – City of Cortland, 18 holes.
- Cortland County Recreation Center –Village of Marathon, 18 holes.

Ski Areas:

- Greek Peak – 7 miles south of City of Cortland, Route 90.

Greek Peak ski center, south of Cortland, has 14 slopes and trails.

Intermont – 13 miles east of City of Cortland in Solon.
Song Mountain – 3 miles west of Tully.
Labrador – Route 91 near Truxton.
Ander-Lan – near Little York, Route 281.

EXISTING CULTURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES

Commentary – The main impetus for cultural activity is centered at the SUNY at Cortland. Little else of major interest is located in the county.

Higher Education Institutions

SUNY at Cortland – This institution provides theatrical productions, nationally known speakers, concert artists, art exhibits, dance recitals and a film series. The music department sponsors a College Community Orchestra comprised of students and citizens of the Cortland area. Free concerts are given during the school year.

Cortland County Historical Society, Cortland – Contains a complete historical record of the county and towns.

Cincinnatus Civic Band, Cincinnatus – This organization sponsors a series of eight concerts in the village park each summer.

EXISTING FEDERAL, STATE AND COUNTY FACILITIES

Outdoor recreational facilities owned or operated by federal, state or county agencies are listed in Tables V and VI.

Delaware County

NATURAL RESOURCE BASE

Scenic and Water Resources

Topography: The topography in Delaware County is strongly influenced by the northwestern slopes of the Catskill Mountains. The most rugged areas are located south and east of the valley created by the West Branch of the Delaware River. In this section, many high peaks and ridges are formed with deeply incised and narrow valleys providing dramatic accent. It is the only truly mountainous topography in the Project Area. The northern half of the county is less dramatic as a scenic attraction. The major valley complex is that created by the Delaware River together with its West and East branches. Due to the high relief surrounding these valleys, their visual importance is heightened. Other valley complexes are those associated with Ouleout and Carrs creeks in the northwest corner of the county. Much of the land is forested in the more rugged sections. From a scenic standpoint this comes as a mixed blessing as many potential panoramas and vistas are negated by the presence of these woodlands.

Other special land form areas are:

Mt. Utsayantha, Town of Stamford. This is the highest accessible mountain in the Catskills and is a leading scenic attraction. Its elevation is 3,214 feet.

Bear Pen Mountain, Town of Roxbury. A prominent ridge adjacent to the West Branch of the Delaware River, this site affords excellent views of the valley and surrounding peaks.

Forest Preserve Area. The 33,851 acres owned by the state contain the most rugged and diverse scenery in the county.

Pepacton and Cannonsville Reservoirs. Many water-woodland-mountains combination scenic vistas and panoramas are provided by these major reservoirs.

Stratton Falls, Town of Roxbury. Scenic waterfall.

Federal Hill, Town of Delhi. Views of hills, valleys and a covered bridge are afforded from this site.

Snyder Falls, Town of Delhi. A hanging falls that descends into the Delaware River Valley is located here.

More Park, Town of Walton. This public picnic area presents scenic views of the Delaware River Valley.

Rivers and Streams: The county contains a portion of the main stem of the Delaware River and the entire East and West branches. In addition, short sections of the Susquehanna and Schoharie rivers are also located within the county's borders. Ouleout and Carrs creeks, together with the many streams tributary to the Delaware River and its branches, provide important additional water resources.

Lakes and Streams: There are no natural lakes of significant size in Delaware County, though a number of small ponds and lakes dot the landscape, particularly in the southern half. A small portion of Schoharie Reservoir reaches into the county.

Fish and Game Resources

Fishery Resources: Existing water areas are primarily suitable for cold water fishing. There is an abundance of cold water streams. Many of these are widely known and because of this fishermen residing outside of the county come to fish during trout season. The number of cold water lakes and ponds, however, is limited. The county has few warm water fisheries and hence many anglers travel to other areas for this type of fishing.

Such cold water species as brook, brown and rainbow trout are well adapted to the county. With more intensive management, the habitat for such warm water species as smallmouth bass, walleye pike and pickerel could be improved.

Shad fishing is good only in those years when conditions are favorable in the lower Delaware River. During these years, large numbers of anglers travel to the county. Unfortunately, the future of shad is questionable due to water pollution in the lower Delaware and its estuary.

A creel census taken on the Beaver Kill in 1964-65 indicated that 25% of the anglers came from out of the state. Most were from New Jersey. A large number of the New York State fishermen were from the New York City and Binghamton metropolitan areas.

Fishing Right Easements:

Stream	Total Miles
Beaver Kill	13.10
Bush Kill	0.94
West Branch Delaware River	20.00
East Branch Delaware River	Mileage not supplied
Little Delaware River	5.12
Trout Brook	3.17
Total	42.33

Total Stocked Trout Waters

Streams	161.7 miles
Lakes and Ponds	57.5 acres

Game Resources: The county is well suited to all forms of big and small game, but it is extremely limited for waterfowl and farm game except for the cottontail rabbit. Programs to create winter wildlife cover, maintain healthy forest openings, harvest forest products, and manage wildlife will have to be developed.

White-tailed deer are not given adequate harvest, and as a result winter starvation and range damage have occurred. The posting of land is the cause for most of the problem.

Non-residents comprise 80% of the hunters. They generally have a high income. Most are from New York City, New Jersey, Binghamton and the Albany area (Division of Fish and Game, New York State Conservation Dept., Region 7.)

Calculated Total Deer Take by License Type, 1966

License Type	Calculated Total Deer
Regular	3,672
Archer	32
Party Permit	2,250
Total	5,954

Winter Resource Base

Mean temperatures in January range between 21 and 23 degrees. There is wide variation in the amount of mean seasonal snowfall in Delaware County. These variations, however, conform to the basic ridge and valley landform. The floors of the valleys created by the West and East Branches of the Delaware River and the Susquehanna River, range between 40 and 60 inches. The high ridges separating these valleys have between 100 and 130 inches of mean seasonal snowfall.

The most rugged topography to be found within the Project Area is located in the southeastern half of Delaware County. Vertical descents of up to 1000 feet can be found in this portion. The combined attributes of ample snowfall and varied topography containing elevational changes suitable for skiing suggest the strong potential for this winter sport. There are presently five ski areas within the county. The potential for other winter activities is good because of the suitability of the resource base.

EXISTING CITY, VILLAGE AND TOWN OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES

Town of Hamden, 160 acres – Undeveloped.

Town of Hancock, 90 acres – Contains ball fields and a 9-hole golf course.

Town of Sidney, 108 acres – The acreage is located on seven sites and includes a golf course, boat launching site, picnicking and ice skating rink.

A number of villages and towns own small parks under ten acres in size, such as Stamford Village Park, in Stamford, and More and Bassett Parks together with Austin-Lincoln Field all located in Walton.

Lakes and Ponds 10 Acres or Larger in Size

Lake	Acres	Species	Warm or Cold Water Remarks
Beaverkill Lake or Big Pond	64	warm	Access limited
Beaver Meadow Pond	13	warm	1
Brydon Lake	13	warm	Access limited
Columbia Lake	13	warm	
Crystal Lake	26	warm	
Hataway Pond	13	warm	Access limited
Homan or Somerset Pond	45	warm	1
Huggins' Lake	13	warm	1
Lake Delaware	70	warm and cold	1
Little Pond	13	warm	2
Merrick Pond	26	warm	
Mud Pond	26	warm	2, potential for reclamation & cold water management
Odell Lake	38	warm	Access limited
Pepacton Reservoir	6,800	warm and cold	Access limited
Cannonsville Reservoir	4,800	warm and cold	Access limited
Perch Lake	32	warm and cold	Access limited
Perch Pond	26	warm	
Pierce Pond	13	warm	1
Perkins Pond	26	warm	1
Robinson (Spring) Lake	17	warm	
Russell Lake	25	warm	
Russ Gray Pond	10	cold	2, 3
Sand Pond	38	warm	
Silver Lake	19	warm	Access limited
Silver Lake of Mohican Lake	19	warm	1
Trout Pond	13	warm	2, potential for reclamation and cold water management.
Tunis Lake	13	warm	Access limited
Clapper Lake	19	warm	1
East Masonville Pond	25	cold	3
East Sidney Reservoir	210	warm	4
Mud Lake	62	warm	
Pine Lake	12	warm	1
Sexsmith Lake or Lake Adequatangie	32	warm	1
Titus Pond	45	warm	Access limited
Pond 246	10	warm	
Pond 306	20	warm	
Pond 313	10	warm	1
Pond 338	20	warm	
	12,689		

Legend:
1 = Posted (Private)
2 = State Owned
3 = Trout Stocked
4 = Warm Water Species Stocked

EXISTING QUASI-PUBLIC AND PRIVATE RECREATION FACILITIES

Quasi-Public Recreation

Boy Scouts:
- Camden County Council Boy Scout Camp – Town of Colchester

Social Agency:
- Shankituck 4-H Camp – Town of Delhi.

Private Recreation Areas

Family Camping:
- George Clark, Jr. – near Village of Stamford.
- Delaware Valley Campsite – near Downsville (O. Vernold), 50 sites.
- Twin Falls Campground – near Village of Hancock.
- Terry's Travel Trailer Park – near Shinhopple (A. E. Terry), 40 sites.
- Ox Bow Campsite – near Harvard (A.A. Schlitz), 35 sites.
- Poineer Trailer Camping Resort – near DeLancey (William Howell), 60 sites.
- Camp Delaware – near Lordville (Dudley Grow).
- Chiloway Campsites – near Roscoe (Don Fainberg), 25 sites.
- Middle Brook Ridge – near North Harpersfield (Howard Dorland), 25 sites.
- Butternut Grove Campsite – near Cooks Falls (Mr. & Mrs. John Swartwout).
- Reed's Hideway – near Village of Hobart (Mrs. Charles Reed), 30 sites.
- Mr. E. L. Nichols, Sr. – near Bloomville.
- Tanglewood Lake Campsites – near Village of Delhi.

Vacation Farms:
- Cresent Valley Farm – near Bovina (G. Trimbell).
- Suits Us Farm – near Bovina Center (A. Rabeler).
- Red Pine Farm – near Bovina Center (G. Lingy).
- Burn Lou Century Farm – near Bovina Center (H. Lounsbury).
- Pleasant Valley Tourists and Dairy Farm – near East Meredith (F. Delruing).
- The Al-Bee Farm – near Village of Margaretville (A. Eppenbach).
- Arens Rest Farm – near Village of Andes.
- Raymond Bassani – near East Meredith.
- Bon Vista – near Bovina Center (F. Todd).
- Jay Connine – near Village of Andes.
- Mrs. Alta Comuill – near Roscoe.
- Charles Misele – near Kelly Corners.
- The Elms Farm – near Bovina Center (C. Hall).
- Lawrence Jaycox – near Roxbury.
- Lake Poultry Farm – near Downsville (H. Lake).
- Charles Mech – near Village of Fleischmanns.
- Weldon Morse – near Village of Andes.
- Pisgah View Farm – near Village of Andes (P. Grommeck).
- Pines Rest Diary Farm – near Bovina Center (L. Bloemeke).
- Deerlick Brook Farm – near Village of Andes (Mrs. E. Ruchar).
- Mrs. E. Schuster – near Roxbury.
- Shady Rest Farm – near Village of Walton (R. Russell).
- Silver Maples Farm – near Village of Walton (A. Kellogg).
- Sleepy Hollow Farm – near Roscoe.
- Spruce Lodge – near Hamden.
- Todd Mt. Farm – near Roscoe (E. Todd).
- The George Farm – near Village of Andes (H. George).
- Gledsmere Lodge – near Village of Margaretville.
- Green Mt. Farm – near Kelly Corners.
- Hillendale Farm – near New Kingston (Van Derschoten).
- Hill-top Farm – near East Branch.
- Tor Echo Farm – near Village of Walton (J. Gabel).
- Windy Acres – near Kelly Corners (J. Schults)
- Warren and Loretta Weaver, Jr. – near Village of Andes.
- Woodhaven Bookland – near Denver.
- Shady Rest Farm – near Village of Whalton (L. Budina).

Dude Ranches
- Swiss Ranch – near Village of Fleischmanns.

Roundup Ranch – near Downsville
Holiday Valley – near South Kortright.

Horseback Riding Stables:
Swiss Ranch – near Village of Fleischmanns:

Shooting Preserves:

Class B
Bambi Rod and Gun Club, Inc. – Town of Hancock (Frank Saullo).

Cornelia H. Gerry – Town of Bovina.

Pepacton Rod and Gun Club, Inc. – Town of Andes (Larry Pisani).

Class C – 1 preserve

Hunting Lodges:
Elk Valley Lodge – near Roscoe (K. Faust).

Beaches:
Titus Lake Water Ski Club – near North Harpersfield.

Regulation Golf Courses (Open to Public):
Hancock Golf Course – Village of Hancock, 9 holes.
Kass Inn Golf Course – Village of Margaretville, 18 holes.
Mt. Helena Golf Course – Roxbury, 9 holes.
Roundup Ranch Golf Course – Downsville, 9 holes
Sidney Country Club – Village of Sidney, 9 holes.
Stamford Golf Course – Village of Stamford, 18 holes.
Delhi College Golf Course – Village of Delhi, 9 holes.

Ski Areas:
Catskill Ski Center – North of Village of Andes.

Andes Ski Center – Route 28, near Village of Andes.

Scotch Valley Ski Center – 2 miles north of Village of Stamford.

Big Bear Bowl – near Vega off Route 30.

Platteskill Mountain – 6 miles west of Roxbury.

EXISTING CULTURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES

Commentary – In this rural county, the SUNY College at Delhi provides the major source of cultural activity. The covered bridges of the county lend historical interest.

Existing Higher Education Institutions

SUNY Agricultural and Technical College, at Delhi – This college has drawn up a preliminary plan for a Valley Campus Complex. This is to be a comprehensive education-recreation facility which may include a conference center, Indian museum, arboretum, maple products laboratory and theater-in-the-round. Also proposed are extensive recreation facilities.

Frisbee Museum (1804), Town of Delhi, 2 miles east of Village of Delhi – This is the Delaware County Historical Museum. It is located on the site of the first county courthouse.

Dingle Hill, Town of Andes, on Dingle Hill Road – This is the site of the Anti-Rent War (Battle) which banished from New York State the feudal system of land tenure.

Woodchuck Lodge National Historical Landmark, Town of Roxbury, on Burroughs Road – Here, is the summer cottage and grave of the naturalist, John Burroughs.

Mt. Utsayantha, Town of Stamford, on Tower Mountain Road – This is a legendary Indian area as well as being a very scenic spot. It is the only mountain top accessible by auto in the county.

Covered Bridges – Fitches Bridge, Town of Delhi, off Route 10 northeast of Village of Delhi (1870).

Downsville Bridge, Town of Colchester in the Village of Downsville (1854).

Hamden Bridge, (1859), on Basin Clove Road, Town of Hamden.

EXISTING FEDERAL, STATE AND COUNTY FACILITIES

Outdoor recreational facilities operated or owned by federal, state and county agencies are listed in Tables V and VI.

Otsego County

NATURAL RESOURCE BASE

Scenic and Water Resources

Topography: As is the case with other counties through which it passes, the Susquehanna Valley creates a major landform in Otsego County. This valley, together with those created by Schenevus, Cherry Valley and Otego creeks, all of which join in the vicinity of Oneonta, presents the major variation to an otherwise typically hilly terrain dissected by small intervening hollows. To the west the valley created by Buttermilk Creek also provides valley floor relief to contrast with the upland areas. The southern part of the county lies in the northern foothills of the Catskill Mountains.

In contrast, the northern and western portion of the county consist of low rolling hills. In general, the area east of north-south flowing Otego Creek provides the most dramatic scenery and includes the major lakes, rivers and streams.

Other scenic landform areas are:

Mount Independence, Town of Cherry Valley. This high point having an elevation of 2,740 feet affords a view north over the Mohawk Valley to the foothills of the Adirondacks, east to the Helderberg range, south to the Catskills, and west to Otsego Lake.

Cyaron Hill, Hartwick College Campus at Oneonta. Views of the city, the Susquehanna River Valley and the distant Catskills are presented.

A number of river and creek valleys are particularly attractive because of their well-tended farms, and interesting topography. Among these are Elk Creek Valley, Wharton Valley and the Unadilla River Valley. Fly Creek Overlook in the Town of Otsego on Route 80, two miles west of Cooperstown, gives a view down Fly and Oaks creeks valleys to the Susquehanna Valley.

Hooker Mountain, Town of Maryland, 4 miles north of Schenevus. This is one of the highest points in the county with an elevation of 2,325 feet. There is a fire tower.

Rivers and Streams: As previously noted, the Susquehanna is the major river in the county. In addition, the Unadilla River, which forms the western boundary of the county, is partially located here. Important creeks are the Wharton, Butternut, Otego, Cherry Valley and Schenevus. Each of these waterways has many tributaries.

Lakes: The county is fortunate in having two large lakes within its borders, Canadarago and Otsego. A number of smaller lakes and ponds are also present. Among these is Goodyear Lake.

Fish and Game Resources

Fishery Resources: There is a relatively large mileage of both cold and warm stream fishing in Otsego County. Lake and pond fishing, however, is limited to Canadarago and Otsego lakes.

Problem areas are a lack of public access to many of the streams, low fertility in some of the trout streams, and habitat deterioration due to construction activities and poor land use practices. The situation could be improved through acquisition of additional fishing rights, stream improvement and the development of more boat launching sites.

A number of good cold and warm water species are present in the county. These include trout and bass, walleye pike, and pickerel. Major rivers and streams affording trout fishing are the Delaware River, together with its East and West branches, the Little Delaware River, and the Beaver Kill and Bush Kill.

Fishing Right Easements:

Streams	Total Miles
Otsego	2.16
Schenevus	8.67
Total	10.83

Total Trout Waters Stocked:

Streams	142.6 miles
Lakes and Ponds	106 acres

Game Resources: Otsego County has a high potential for big and small woodland game. As is the case in nearby counties, waterfowl is not abundant and farm game species are limited to cottontail rabbit.

Deer populations are adequately harvested in this county through the use of the party permit system. Additional harvest could be tolerated, however, for most small game populations.

The county is within reach of residents of New York City, New Jersey, Binghamton, the Albany area and the Hudson and Mohawk valleys.

Winter Recreation Resources

Mean temperatures in January range between 21 and 23 degrees. The highest amount of mean seasonal snowfall occurs within the northern quarter of the county. Here, snowfall ranges between 100 and 130 inches. The valley of the Susquehanna River and the southern portion of the valley of the Unadilla River have between 40 and 60 inches of snowfall. The remainder of the county falls between these two extremes with the higher areas having up to 100 inches.

The topography of Otsego County, while not as rugged as that found in Delaware, exhibits interesting and dramatic variations, particularly in the general vicinity of Crumhorn Mountain. Vertical descents of 600 feet or more in this area are not uncommon. There also are a few locations with suitable topography to the north where mean seasonal snowfalls are the highest. The county, which currently has three ski areas, is well suited to the development of other types of winter recreation activities.

Calculated Total Deer Take by License Type, 1966

License Type	Calculated Total Deer
Regular	1,182
Archer	30
Party Permit	233
Total	1,445

Lakes and Ponds 10 Acres or Larger in Size:

Lake	Acres	Warm or Cold Water Species	Remarks
Allen Lake	58		1, water supply reservoir.
Allens Pond	26	warm	1
Arnold Lake	51	warm and cold	
Basswood Pond	16	cold	2, 3
Bear Swamp Pond	51	warm	2
Canadarago Lake	1,958	warm	
Caryl Lake	26	warm	1, water supply reservoir
Crumhorn Lake	58		1
East Sidney Reservoir	210	warm	
Fawn Lake	14	warm	2
Gilbert Lake	32	cold	2, 3
Goodyear Lake	378	warm	
Hudson Pond	19	warm	1
Little Pond	26		1, water supply reservoir
Lynn Pond	22	warm	1
Lily Pond	11	warm	
Marsh Pond	32	warm	1
Mud Lake	20	warm	
Otsego Lake	3,987	warm and cold	
Pyersons Pond	15	warm	1
Schenevus Reservoir	11		1, water supply reservoir
Silver Lake	26	warm	1
Summit Lake	26	warm	
Summit Lake	32	warm	Access limited
Turtle Lake or Crystal Lake	40	warm	
Wilber Lake	51	warm	Water supply reservoir
	7,196		

EXISTING CITY, VILLAGE AND TOWN OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES

City of Oneonta

Newaha Park (acreage not known).
Wilbur Park (acreage not known).

Village of Cooperstown

The Village owns 2 acres on Otsego Lake – Parks are used for picnicking and swimming.

Total park and recreation land, including above, is about 21 acres.

Village of Morris

There is a village proposal to restore a presently unused 9-hole golf course and develop a swimming area adjacent thereto.

Town of Butternut

Proposed park site 2 miles northeast of Mt. Upton. Though currently in private ownership, the owner will give the site to the Town for development as a park.

EXISTING QUASI-PUBLIC AND PRIVATE RECREATION FACILITIES

Quasi-Public Recreation

Boy Scouts:
- Crumhorn Mountain B.S.A. Camp – Town of Milford on Crumhorn Lake.
- Elton Shove Memorial Campsite – Town of Middlefield.

Girl Scouts:
- Minnetoska Girl Scout Camp – Town of Middlefield on Otsego Lake.
- Oneonta Girl Scout Day Camp – Town of New Lisbon.

Church:
- Pathfinder Lodge (Baptist Church) – Town of Middlefield on Otsego Lake.
- Beaver Cross (Episcopal Church) – Town of Springfield.

Private Recreation Areas

Boy Scouts:
- Crumhorn Mountain B.S.A. Camp–
- Byum's Trailer Court – near City of Oneonta.

Private Recreation Areas

Family Camping:
- Big Five Motor Court – near Village of Richfield Springs.
- Byum's Trailer Court – near City of Oneonta.
- Crystal Lake – near New Lisbon, 75 sites.
- Hillview Trailer Court – near Village of Cooperstown (Joseph J. Munford).
- Twin Spruce Trailer Park and Camping Ground – near Village of Milford on shore of Susquehanna River (Albert H. Osterhout), 20 sites.
- Vista No. 1 – near Village of Laurens.
- Shadow Brook Tent and Trailer Park – near Springfield (Kenneth and Velma Wright), 75 sites.
- Mohawk Camping Ground – near Village of Cherry Valley (Mrs. L. Petronio).
- Kollgoard Cabins – near City of Oneonta (Mr. I. Kollgoard).
- Cliffside Grove – near Maryland (Mr. W. Atchinson, Jr.), 20 sites.
- Holiday Trailer Sales and Park – near City of Oneonta (Mr. W. Hall).
- Richfield Springs Camping, Picnic and Boating Center – near Village pf Richfield Springs on Canadarago Lake (Mr. F. Schneider).
- Silver Maples – near Village of Richfield Springs (Mr. D. Mortis).
- Larchwood Lake – near Village of Laurens.
- National Commercial Bank & Trust Company (members only) – near Village of Cherry Valley on Belvedere Lake.

Group Camping (children and/or adults):
- Beaver Valley Recreation Development – near Hartwick.
- Chenango Camp (boys) – on Otsego Lake.
- Otsego Camp (girls) – on Otsego Lake.
- Ethical Culture Camp (boys and girls, physical health camp) – on Otsego Lake.

Vacation Farms:
- Karl Johnson Farm – near Burlington.
- Ivan Lindberg Farm – near Burlington Flats.

Horseback Riding Stables:
- Fiddlestick Farm – Whig Corners.

Cooperstown Riding Stables –
Village of Cooperstown.

Beth Wicher – City of Oneonta.

Shooting Preserves:

Class A

- Fly Creek Valley Preserve, Inc. – Towns of Otsego and Springfield (E. Donlon).
- John Arnold and Evelyn Hammerle – Town of Exeter.
- F. H. V. Mecklenbury – Town of Otsego..

Class B

- Stanley W. Conover – Town of Hartwick.
- Alexander Fafara – Town of Roseboom.
- G. McMurtrie Godley – Town of Morris.

Swimming Beaches:

- Fairy Springs – near Village of Cooperstown on Otsego Lake.
- Three-Mile Point – near Village of Cooperstown.
- Perkins Picnic Area – near Exeter.
- Summit Lake – near Edmeston.
- Springfield Landing – near Springfield.
- Goodyear Lake Water Ski Club – Goodyear Lake.
- Cherry Valley Fish and Game Club – near Village of Cherry Valley.

Regulation Golf Courses Open to Public:

- Edgewood Golf Course – Village of Laurens, 9 holes.
- West Oneonta Golf Course – West Oneonta, 9 holes.
- Otsego Country Club – Springfield, 9 holes.
- Travelers Golf Course – Emmons, 9 holes.

(Members Only)

- Cooperstown Country Club – Village of Cooperstown, 18 holes.
- Oneonta Country Club – City of Oneonta, 18 holes.

EXISTING CULTURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES

Commentary – Otsego County has an abundance of historically oriented cultural attractions. Cooperstown is nationally known for its fine and varied museums and the City of Oneonta is increasing its number of this kind of attraction. Two colleges in Oneonta also provide additional impetus for educational and cultural activities.

Higher Education Institutions

SUNY College at Oneonta.

Hartwick College, Oneonta – This college offers a wide variety of cultural activities including guest lecturers and artists. The college has a number of famous paintings. The Yager Museum Gallery here sponsors various art exhibits and has a permanent collection of Indian artifacts.

Fenimore House, Cooperstown – This museum has an extensive collection of folk art, life masks of famous people, and exhibits related to James Fenimore Cooper's family. It is also the headquarters of the New York State Historical Association.

Woodland Museum, Cooperstown – James Fenimore Cooper's tales are dramatized here. It also contains nature trails and exhibits.

Farmers Museum, Cooperstown – Twelve buildings were moved to the site from Central New York State to recreate the setting of the 1790-1850 era. Articles of the period are made and tools are exhibited.

Cooperstown Indian Museum, Cooperstown – Exhibits of authentic Indian artifacts and material.

Baseball Hall of Fame, Cooperstown – Displays on the history and players of baseball. Contains a great deal of baseball memorabilia and plaques of those voted into the Hall of Fame.

Carriage and Harness Museum, Cooperstown – A collection of carriages and harnesses of the early 20th century.

Cherry Valley Museum, Cherry Valley – The theme is the preservation of the historical documents, tools, utensils and life of the Cherry Valley of an earlier era.

National Railroad Hall of Fame, Oneonta – Steam engine train rides and a comprehensive museum of railroading.

Upper Susquehanna Historical Association, Oneonta – Located in the carriage house behind the Wilber Mansion, the museum portrays Oneonta and local area history.

Denny's Toy Museum, Springfield Center – Contains wide variety of 18th century toys including a miniature railroad.

Prehistoric Exhibit of Petrified Creatures, Richfield Springs.

Cooperstown Playhouse, Cooperstown – In the 1967 summer season this organization put on a total of eight productions including both musicals and dramas.

Kingfisher Tower, in Otsego Lake near Cooperstown – This is a picturesque tower in the water with a causeway leading to it.

EXISTING FEDERAL, STATE AND COUNTY FACILITIES

Outdoor recreational facilities owned or operated by federal, state or county agencies are listed in Tables V and VI.

Schoharie County

NATURAL RESOURCE BASE

Scenic and Water Resources

Topography: The southern three-quarters of the county is situated on the palteau at the edge of an escarpment which descends northward into the Mohawk Valley. The highland edge of this escarpment presents many dramatic panoramas. To the south, the plateau country yields to the foothills of the Catskill Mountains. Thus, three landscape regions are contained within the county: the Mohawk Valley, the Plateau, and the foothills of the Catskills. Two steep-ridged and broad valleys traverse the county. The most prominent of these is the Schoharie Valley which extends through the county in a generally north-south direction. The valley created by Cobleskill Creek is located in the northeastern corner and intersects the Valley at Middleburg. This confluence of land forms a natural setting of high scenic value. In the Catskill Mountain foothills to the south, many panoramas and vistas are available from the high points. The variation created by steep valleys and gorges add greatly to the landscape in this region. This immense variety in topographic configurations is a unique asset. The area is noted for its caves and caverns.

Other special land form areas are:

Howe Caverns, near Central Bridge. A cavern complex that winds for nearly a mile and a half along the banks and bed of a subterranean stream is located 160 to 200 feet below the earth's surface. Vaulted chambers, unusual rock formations, stalactites and stalagmites, and an underground lake are the main features.

Secret Caverns, near Central Bridge. Similar to Howe Caverns, this cavern has a great underground waterfall and a domed area nearly 100 feet high.

Rivers and Streams: The dominant stream in the county is Schoharie Creek. It has many tributary streams of which the most important are Catskill, Cobleskill and Fox creeks.

Lakes and Ponds 10 Acres or Larger in Size:

Lake	Acres	Warm or Cold Water Species	Remarks
Baldwin Pond (Clay's Pond)	19	warm	1
Bear Gulch Pond	52	warm	4
Cobleskill Reservoir	25	warm	1
Echo Pond (Jones Pond)	25	warm	
Engleville Reservoir	35	warm	Access limited Water supply res.
Fanchers Reservoir	11	warm	1
Schoharie Reservoir	1,142	warm and cold	Permit required water supply res.
Mayham Pond	51	warm	
Rossman Pond	64	warm	
Russel Lake (Schuyler Lake)	16	warm	1
Summit Lake	51	cold	3
Pond 579a	10	warm	
Fly Pond (Town of Summit)	38		1
Fly Pond (Town of Broome)	10	warm	
	1,549		

Lakes and Reservoirs: The largest inland body of water is Schoharie Reservoir. There are few lakes and ponds. Most of these are found in the western half with a group of three in close juxtaposition occurring north of Summit.

Fishing Right Easements:

Stream	Total Miles
Catskill Creek	3.07
Panther Creek	1.00
Total	4.07

Total Stocked Trout Waters:

Streams	11.8 miles
Lakes and Ponds	126.9 acres

Fish and Game Resources

Fishery Resources: This county has limited fishery resources. This is due to the small amount of flowing water and few lakes or impoundments. Lack of public access and habitat deterioration resulting from poor land use and construction activities add to the problem. If a minimum low flow augmentation agreement could be created below Schoharie Reservoir, this would improve the fishing in the area.

Such cold water species as brook, brown and rainbow trout are well adapted to the area. Smallmouth and largemouth bass, walleye pike and pickerel are the most significant warm water species to be found.

Calculated Total Deer Take by License Type, 1966

License Type	Calculated Total Deer
Regular	864
Archer	22
Party Permit	166
Total	1,052
Calculated Total Bear Take	1

Game Resources: Schoharie County offers hunting opportunities for big and small woodland game. It is extremely limited with respect to waterfowl and the only small game present in any numbers is the cottontail rabbit. There is a need for habitat improvement programs.

Current wildlife populations are not well utilized on a sustained yield basis. The influx of transient hunters appears to be limited by a shotgun restriction in the county. Posting of land is also a growing problem. Many of the hunters come from New York City, New Jersey, the Albany area and the Hudson and Mohawk valleys.

Winter Recreation Resources

Mean temperatures in January are 21 degrees throughout most of Schoharie County. The mean seasonal snowfall varies from 40 to 60 inches in the Schoharie Creek Valley to 100 to 130 inches in a few isolated locations. Most of the county, however, has between 60 and 100 inches.

Rugged topography adjacent to the Schoharie Valley provides the greatest opportunity for winter sports development, particularly skiing. Here vertical descents of 600 feet or more occur fairly frequently.

The higher elevations have sufficient snow to support such winter sports as sledding, tobogganing and snowmobiling. There is one ski area in the county at present.

EXISTING CITY, VILLAGE AND TOWN OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES

There are no town, village or city facilities in excess of ten acres in Schoharie County, though the Village of Sharon Springs owns one conservation land site consisting of 250 acres.

EXISTING QUASI-PUBLIC AND PRIVATE RECREATION FACILITIES

Quasi-Public Recreation

Church:

Mid-State Baptist Camp (children's camp) –
Town of Middleburgh

Private Recreation Areas

Family Camping:

Middle Brook Ridge – near Jefferson
(Howard Dorland), 25 sites.

Nickerson Park – near Gilboa
(Ford L. Nickerson), 300 sites.

Summit Lake Park – near Village of Richmondville
(Harold Provost and Dr. F. L. Tator), 175 sites.

Secret Caverns Campsite – near Village
of Cobleskill (Secret Caverns, Inc.), 20 sites.

Twin Oaks Campground – near Village of Middleburgh
(James Spickerman), 75 sites.

Tree Haven – near Village of Esperance, 10 sites.

Waterfalls Campsite – near Village
of Middleburgh, 35 sites.

Mulbury Homestead Campsite –
near Village of Schoharie, 30 sites.

Group Camping (children and/or adults):
- Big B. Farm and Camp (children's camp) – Town of Middleburgh.
- Camp Mo-B-Lee (children's camp) – Town of Summit.

Vacation Farms:
- Cavern View Farm – near Village of Cobleskill (Clinton D. Nettraway).
- Golden Acres Farm – near Gilboa (Fred & Elsie Buxbaum).
- Breaks Farm – near Gilboa.

Horseback Riding Stables:
- Yo-Scho-Haro Riding Club.

Shooting Preserves:

Class A
- Perigrin Hunting Preserve (William Gebert) – Towns of Carlisle and Charleston.
- Walter O. Mickel – Town of Wright.

Class B
- Coon Skin Wild Boar Hunting & Fishing Club, Inc. – Town of West Fulton.

Class C – 1 preserve.

Regulation Golf Courses.

Open to Public:
- Cobleskill Golf and Country Club – Village of Cobleskill, 9 holes (18 tees).

Ski Areas:
- Snowy Acres – near Village of Cobleskill.

EXISTING CULTURAL AND HISTORIC FACILITIES

Commentary – A number of historic sites and buildings have been identified in the county. Though only those of general interest or significance have been listed below, the sum total of these historic attractions provides potential for increasing the tourism industry of the county.

Higher Education Institutions

SUNY Agricultural and Technical College, at Cobleskill – The faculty and administration, through their organization called CAFAC, invite outside talent to the college. To date there has been relatively little interest on the part of area residents as evidenced by low attendance at these functions.

Tillapough Mill, Town of Richmondville, N.Y. Route 10 – this is an operating overshot water wheel-grist mill.

Village Green, Jefferson – This village green, established in 1802, is a unique example of those seen in New England.

Maple Museum, Jefferson – Contains rare and unusual sugar molds, wooden sap buckets, gathering tubs and flat boiling pans together with many other items associated with the maple industry. A converted country church houses these items.

Blenheim Bridge, On N.Y. Route 30, Town of Blenheim – This covered bridge, built in 1855, is purported to be the longest single span wooden bridge in the world.

Old Stone Fort, Schoharie – Built in 1772, this structure was a church which was converted to a Revolutionary War fort and now functions as a museum. Contains relics and souvenirs closely associated with the building, both as a church and as a fort.

EXISTING FEDERAL, STATE AND COUNTY FACILITIES

Outdoor recreational facilities owned or operated by federal, state or county agencies are listed in Tables V and VI.

Schuyler County

NATURAL RESOURCE BASE

Scenic and Water Resources

Topography: Schuyler County is endowed with a number of gorges and related waterfalls. The incision of Seneca Lake into the landscape creates high ridges on both sides of this lake from which many scenic views are obtainable. The Hector Backbone area to the east is perhaps more prominent in this regard than the western high ground. Much of this land is in public ownership in the Hector Land Use Area. Foots Hill, east of the Village of Watkins Glen, is also a high eminence with a steep valley falling off to the east in a north-south direction. Huey and House Hills, located to the west of Seneca Lake, are prominent high points along with Sugar Hill. The valleys associated with Catharine Creek, Meads Creek and Hector Falls Creek offer scenic vistas from the valley floor and panoramas from the highlands. The dominant natural feature is the incision created by Seneca Lake.

Watkins Glen State Park, one of 80 state parks.

Lakes and Ponds 10 Acres or Larger in Size

Lake	Acres	Warm or Cold Water Species	Remarks
Punchbowl Lake	11	warm	
Cayuta Lake	518	warm	
Hornby Lake	13	warm	
Lamoka Lake	589	warm	
Waneta Lake	813	warm	4, muskellunge
	1,944		

Legend:
1 = Posted (Private)
2 = State Owned
3 = Trout Stocked
4 = Warm Water Species Stocked

Total Stocked Trout Waters

Streams	34.5 miles
Lakes and Ponds	None

Other special land form areas are:

Watkins Glen, Village of Watkins Glen. This well-known gorge is in Watkins Glen State Park. It has a series of 19 waterfalls and is a major scenic attraction. The gorge, over 1-1/2 miles long, is a deep rock-walled canyon with many cascades and grottoes.

Chequaga and Eagle Cliff Falls, Village of Montour Falls. Chequaga is 156 feet high and is floodlighted at night. The high ground above this falls affords views of the falls and the valley floor adjacent to Catharine Creek.

Glen Eldridge and Hector Falls, near the Village of Burdett.

Havana Glen, Montour Falls. This gorge has 37 waterfalls.

Rivers and Streams: The county is laced with a fair number of streams. The most significant of these are Catharine, Chequaga, Hector Falls and Meads creeks.

Lakes: Seneca is the most prominent lake in the county although only a portion of this water body lies within the Project Area. Other lakes of more than passing significance are Waneta and Lamoka, in the west adjacent to the Steuben County line, and Cayuta Lake, east of Watkins Glen. A section of the Barge Canal is also located within the county.

Fish and Game Resources

Fishery Resources: The major fishery resources are found in Seneca, Waneta and Lamoka Lakes, together with Catharine Creek. The latter is well-known for its rainbow trout runs. Other cold water streams of importance are Cayuta, Taghanic and Hector Falls creeks.

Lamoka and Waneta lakes offer the only muskellunge fishing in Central New York. Seneca Lake provides good lake trout.

Important warm water species found in the county include largemouth and smallmouth bass, and walleye pike.

Fishing Right Easements:

Stream	Total Miles
Catharine Creek	3.0
Cayuta Creek	2.5
Total	5.5

Game Resources: As with other counties in the Project Area, whitetailed deer is the only big game species of importance. The Sugar Hill area situated on state land, attracts archery deer hunters for a special archery deer hunting season. There is a need for establishing better wildlife shelter and food supply plantings. This is currently being accomplished on the Hector Land Use Area which is operated by the U.S. Forest Service. If similar practices were to be implemented to a significant degree in appropriate locations throughout the county, more game would be attracted to these public lands and thereby relieve the pressures from browsing on farm lands.

Small game consists of cottontail rabbit and grey squirrel among others. There is some waterfowl hunting.

Winter Recreation Resources

Mean temperatures in January range between 23 and 25 degrees with most of Schuyler County falling within the cooler part of this range. The mean seasonal snowfall ranges between 40 to 60 inches and 60 to 80 inches. Small portions of the county however, have 80 to 100 inches of snowfall.

Though the county has topographic variety, particularly in the southwestern corner and to the east of Seneca Lake, the limited amount of snowfall in most of the county restricts its potential for major winter sports. There are currently no ski areas within the county.

EXISTING CITY, VILLAGE AND TOWN OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES

Village of Montour Falls

Municipal Marina, (acreage not known) – this park is on land leased from the state. It contains a marina and camping facilities together with a concession stand and picnic area.

Total park and recreation land, including above, is 30 acres on six sites.

Village of Watkins Glen

Clute Memorial Park (formerly Lakeside Park) – contains a beach, camping and trailer sites, and a picnic area.

Barge Canal Area – Village would like to develop a park site on a marsh area bordering Old Barge Canal feeder between Montour Falls and Watkins Glen.

Total park and recreation land, including the above, is 11 acres on 4 sites.

Town of Hector

The town owns a tract of land with frontage on Seneca Lake. This area is in the process of development.

Town of Catharine

The town owns a 56 acre park site. Facilities include a playground, ballfield, tennis courts and picnic area.

Calculated Total Deer Take by License Type, 1966

License Type	Calculated Total Deer
Regular	540
Archer	20
Party Permit	526
Total	1,086

EXISTING QUASI-PUBLIC AND PRIVATE RECREATION FACILITIES

Quasi-Public Recreation

Boy Scouts:
- Camp Gorton – Town of Tyrone.
- Camp Rathbun – Town of Tyrone on Waneta Lake.

Social Agency:
- Hidden Valley 4-H Club Camp – Town of Dix

Educational:
- Camp Arnot – Town of Cayuta (Cornell University).

Church:
- Lamoka Bible Conference Camp (Baptist) – Town of Tyrone.

Private Recreation Areas

Family Camping:
- Lake Grove Park – near Alpine (J.W. Allen).
- Seneca Highland – near Village of Watkins Glen (Joseph / Salvatore Chicone), 200 sites.
- Rock Stream Campsite – near Rock Stream (Dick and Belle Nelson, Chuck and Jan Nelson), 25 sites.
- Paradise Park and Campground – near Reading Center (Evert and Elinor VanGelder), 150 sites.
- E. Garley, Charles Reed, Lewis Beardsley – near Village of Montour Falls.
- Kozy's Grove – near Bradford (S. Koziatek).
- Havana Glen – near Village of Montour Falls (C. Parks).
- Green Valley Lake Tent and Trailer Park – near Village of Watkins Glen (A. Huey), 40 sites.
- Parkland – 2 1/2 miles north of Bradford. (L. Davis), 30 sites.

Shooting Preserves
- Class C – 2 preserves.

Marinas and Boat Liveries:
- Montour Falls Marina – Village of Montour Falls (H. Hampton).

Boat Tours & Ferry Boat Rides:
Captain Palmer's Boat Ride – Village of Watkins Glen (on Seneca Lake).

Regulation Golf Courses (Open to Public):
Watkins Glen – Village of Watkins Glen, 9 holes.

Amusement Parks and Special Features Areas
Watkins Glen Grand Prix Road Race – near Watkins Glen Village (2.3 Mile Track).

EXISTING CULTURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES

Commentary – Schuyler County, at present, has no major cultural attractions. It does have a great deal of potentially developable Indian history, and a number of other imaginative ideas are being investigated for feasibility. The enumeration below outlines these potential prospects in lieu of existing cultural and historic facilities.

Higher Education Institutions

Though no colleges or universities are located within the county, a number of interesting projects which are either underway or proposed bear mention here. The use of Seneca Lake as an outdoor laboratory, primarily because of its great depth, is the reason these activities are being located in this region.

Seneca Lake is used for study of oceanography by the College Center of the Finger Lakes, headquartered at Corning Community College, Steuben County, under the leadership of Dr. Howard Burnett.

Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory also carries out deep water research. They now have a two-man submarine which will be further tested in the lake. Corning Glass is also interested in this project.

Sea Grant College (concept is similar to that of a Land Grant College) – The Federal Government has an interest in this and will provide funds for the program but not for the physical facilities. The residents have located land with 1,500 feet of shoreline along Seneca Lake having a reasonable slope to the land for construction of facilities. It is hoped that this land can be purchased as a first step towards establishing the Sea Grant College in Schuyler County.

Chemung Canal Site, located near Montour Falls.

Montour Falls – It was here, in what was formally known as Queen Catherine's Town, that preliminary plans were made for the formation of the famous Iroquois Indian Confederacy. Evidence of some of the Indian culture and villages still remain in various locations within the county. This has potential developable tourist interest.

Potential Museums –
Local History Museum.

Iroquois Nation Museum to portray the total culture of this Nation.

Salt Museum to portray complete history, development and use of salt which is such an integral part of the county's economy.

Convention Center – To accommodate groups which might be logical prospects as a result of existing and future research activities being carried out on Seneca Lake.

EXISTING FEDERAL, STATE AND COUNTY FACILITIES

Outdoor recreational facilities operated or owned by federal, state or county agencies are listed in Tables V and VI.

Steuben County

NATURAL RESOURCE BASE

Scenic and Water Resources

Topography: Areas of topographic interest in Steuben County are associated with the major river valleys and their related tributary streams. Significant scenic areas are centered around Canisteo, Corning and Cohocton. The valleys of the Canisteo, Cohocton and Tioga rivers present scenic contrasts between the valley floor and the rugged and often wooded side slopes. Many views are available from the high ground associated with these valleys. Of particular interest are the views of the vineyards near Hammondsport. Bully Hill, north of Hammondsport off Route 54A, is an example.

Other special land form areas are:

Wagner Glen, Town of Pulteney. A scenic gorge leading to Keuka Lake Valley.

Mitchellsville Creek Gorge, Town of Urbana. A deep and scenic gorge leading to Keuka Lake Valley.

Glenn Brook, Town of Urbana. A gorge leading to Keuka Lake Valley.

Hanging Valley, Town of Wayne. Affords a good view of vineyards and Keuka Lake.

Obes Glenn, Town of Canisteo. A deep gorge leading to Keuka Lake Valley.

Beaver Dam, Town of Hornby.

Little Niagara Falls, Town of Addison. Waterfalls in a gorge leading to the Canisteo River.

Bear Falls, Town of Tuscarora. A creek gorge and waterfalls leading to the Canisteo River.

Sandhill, Town of Wayland. Hilltop view from an elevation of 2,144 feet.

Hemmers Woods, Town of Wayland. Located on a private farm this woodland, surrounded by potato-growing land, affords excellent views.

Cohocton Potato Growing Area, Town of Cohocton. Excellent views of farmland. Hilltops afford scenic vistas.

West Hill Potato Growing Area, Town of Prattsburg. Excellent views of farmland. Hilltops afford scenic vistas.

Grape Growing Area, Town of Urbana. Scenic views of vineyards.

Old Road Overlook, Town of Canisteo. Affords view of Canisteo River Valley.

Call Hill, Town of Hartsville. Excellent hilltop view from elevation of 2,349 feet.

Tahov Hill, Town of Thurston. Scenic area affording view of Canisteo River Valley.

Quackenbush Hill, Town of Corning. Excellent hilltop view.

Rivers and Streams: Major rivers are the Canisteo, Cohocton and Tioga, each with many tributaries of varying importance. In the southern portion of the county, Tuscarora Creek, the North Branch of Tuscarora Creek and Bennett Creek are important water resources. Five-mile Creek, which flows into the Cohocton River, is one of the major streams in the north central sector of the county, together with Twelve Mile, Mud and Meads creeks.

Lakes: The only lake of major significance in the county is Keuka, one of the Finger Lakes chain. The high ground above the lake offers scenic views of the lake and stream valley to the south.

Fish and Game Resources

Fishery Resources: There are more streams than lakes suitable for cold water species in the county. Important cold water species include brook, brown and lake trout. Brown trout are primarily a stream fish while brook trout can be found in lakes as well as streams. Lake trout are stocked in Keuka Lake; however, their survival and growth is marginal. Recent analysis of lake trout revealed a high D.D.T. content, and this may prove to be a serious deterrent to their survival. Major trout streams and rivers include Canaserago, Meads and Mill creeks, together with the Canisteo and Cohocton rivers.

Fishing Right Easements:

Stream	**Total Miles**
Cohocton River	15.0
Cryder Creek	4.0
Keuka Lake Inlet	2.5
Neil Creek	4.5
Total	26.0

Total Stocked Trout Waters:

Streams	96.2 miles
Lakes and Ponds	20.0 acres

There is a relative abundance of warm water streams in the county; however, existing pollution is a deterrent which limits their aesthetic and recreational value. Major warm water species include walleye pike, and smallmouth and largemouth bass. The walleye pike is stocked in Loon Lake.

A problem on many of the lakes is the continuing increase in the number of motor boats.

Game Resources: The abundant white-tailed deer is the only big game available in the county. More than 6,500 deer were taken in 1966. The species appears capable of maintaining themselves at the present high level with the existing habitat.

Small game includes cottontail rabbits, racoon, fox, squirrel and game birds such as grouse, woodcock, wild turkey and pheasant. It should be noted that the pheasant population is small due to changing land use practices. Existing habitat also limits other small game population.

Ducks, geese, and shorebirds are found in the county. Waterfowl season usually starts in mid-October and extends to early December. Often the small ponds, marshes and waterways that provide suitable habitat are ice-covered by the middle of November, limiting the value of waterfowl hunting. Other limitations are moderate population levels and a lack of population growth potential because of unsuitable habitat.

Winter Recreation Resources

Mean temperatures in January range between 21 and 25 degrees. The mean seasonal snowfall varies from 40 to

Lakes and Ponds 10 Acres or Larger in Size:

Lake	Acres	Warm or Cold Water Species	Remarks
Almond Reservoir	160	warm	
Birdseye Hollow Pond	68		Newly constructed wildlife area. Pond designed for waterfowl but will be studied for fish stocking. Built by N.Y.S.C.D.
Cranberry Pond	19	warm	
Cryder Pond	35	warm	
Demons Pond	26	warm	4
Duck Lake (Mud Lake)	19		1
Erwin Pond	10	cold	3
Goodhue Lake	19	warm	
Lake Salubria	25	warm	
Loon Lake	140	warm	4
Louks Pond	19	warm	
Marl Bed Pond	320	warm	
Round Lake	13		Filling in rapidly
Sanford Lake (Kettle Lake)	13	warm	Filling in rapidly
Smith Pond	32	warm	
	918		

Legend:
1 = Posted (Private)
2 = State Owned
3 = Trout Stocked
4 = Warm Water Species Stocked

Calculated Total Deer Take by License Type, 1966

License Type	Calculated Total Deer
Regular	2,638
Archer	48
Party Permit	3,633
Total	6,319

60 inches in the valleys of the Canisteo and Cohocton rivers, as well as other valley areas, to between 80 and 100 inches in scattered locations situated in the western half of the county.

There are numerous locations throughout Steuben County where vertical descents of 600 feet or more are found. The section south and west of the Canisteo River has the greatest development potential for skiing due to a combination of mean seasonal snowfall in the 80 to 100 inch range, together with topographic suitability. Other winter sports might be developed on areas of higher elevation. However, the county is not competitively suited for major winter recreation development. There are no ski areas within the county.

EXISTING CITY, VILLAGE AND TOWN OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES

Village of Bath

Mossy Bank Park, (acreage not known) – Affords overlook of valley area. Offers picnicking.

Village of Hammondsport

Champlain Park – This is a municipal swimming beach.

EXISTING QUASI-PUBLIC AND PRIVATE RECREATION FACILITIES

Quasi-Public Recreation

Girl Scouts:
- Camp Cooper – Town of Bath.
- Camp Pine-Wood – Town of Dansville.

Campfire Girls:
- Camp Rathbun – Town of Howard.

Social Agency:
- Corning Community YMCA Summer Day Camp – Town of Hornby.

Church:
- Bath Faith Tabernacle Camp Grounds – Town of Bath.
- Watson Homestead – Town of Campbell.

Private Recreation Areas

Family Camping:
- Austindale Campsite – near Kanona (Earl Austin), 30 sites.
- Hickory Hill Campsite – near Village of Bath (Frank Brundage), 60 sites.
- Ferenbaugh Campsites – near City of Corning (Norman Callahan), 65 sites.
- Violet Casson – near Village of Woodhull.
- Paradise Campsite – near Rathbone (Earl Fenton).
- Joseph Karwoski – near Village of Bath.
- Lakeview Campsites – near Dundee (James & Norma Knapp), 30 sites.
- Peter F. Kiklowicz – near Bradford.
- James Parker – near Village of Woodhull.
- Campers Haven – near Village of Bath (Archie W. Sprague), 50 sites.
- Ervin Stanton & Jerry Lake – near Village of Prattsburg.
- William Van Essen – near City of Corning.
- Bonnie Brae Camp – near Village of Prattsburg (Arthur Van Neel), 30 sites.
- Babcock Hollow Campsites – near Village of Bath (Hazel M. Winters), 20 sites.
- Al's Campsite – near Wayne (A. Warren), 50 sites.
- White Bush Mountain Campsite – Town of Thurston (A. Risley & C. Snyder).

Group Camping (children and/or adults):
- Camp Fun – Town of Dansville (leased from Finger Lakes Park Commission).
- The Elms (girls camp) – Town of Wayne.

Shooting Preserves:

Class B
- Bar Ten Ranch, Inc. – Town of Howard (c/o Nugent and Burke, Attorneys, City of Hornell).

Class C – 6 preserves.

Rod and Gun Clubs:
- Bath Rod & Gun Club – near Village of Bath.
- Canisteo Rod & Gun Club – near Village of Canisteo.
- Addison Rod & Gun Club – near Village of Addison.

Regulation Golf Courses (Open to Public):
- John Sherburn – near City of Hornell, 9 holes.
- Indian Hills – near Presho, 9 holes.
- Kosty's Golf Course – near Hornby, 9 holes.

(Members Only)
- Bath Country Club – near Village of Bath, 9 holes.
- Hornell Country Club – near Village of North Hornell, 9 holes.
- Corning Country Club – near City of Corning, 9 holes.

Miscellaneous:
- Kewasa Ice Yacht Club – Lake Salubria (ice boat racing).

EXISTING CULTURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES

Commentary – Major attractions are the Corning Glass Center and the wineries in the vicinity of Hammondsport.

Higher Education Institutions

Corning Community College – Presents exhibitions, lectures and performing arts programs.

Corning Glass Center, Corning

Performing Arts – Throughout the year the Glass Center sponsors a variety of concerts, lectures and dramas. During the summer the Corning Summer Theater presents a 10-week season of professionally done dramas, comedies and musicals. A number of groups utilize the facilities of the Glass Center. These are:

Corning-Painted Post Civic Music Association – Sponsors a series of concerts by touring professional groups.

Corning Philharmonic Society – This amateur group, under the leadership of a professional conductor, performs an ambitious and varied series of programs each year featuring both voice and orchestra.

Glass Center Concerts – Series of concerts sponsored by Corning Glass Center.

Junior Theater Party – Sponsors a children's theater.

Corning Workship Players – This amateur group schedules two major productions each year. At monthly meetings members present one-act plays or have lectures on drama, make-up, stage productions and related matters.

Corning Museum of Glass – Portrays 3,500 years of the history and art of glass through its collection of ancient glass and other displays. The museum also contains a library for research of the history of glass.

Hall of Science and Industry – Portrays versatility of glass in contemporary living and industry.

Steuben Factory – Artisans show how crystal is blown and engraved by hand in view of visitors.

Gallery of Western Art, Corning – This gallery, located in Rockwell's Department Store, displays a collection of original oil paintings and bronzes by Frederick Remington and others. Exhibits also include a collection of guns used in the West, a display of rare Aurene and Old Steuben glass, and an exhibit of antique toys.

Southern Tier Arts and Crafts Show, Corning – Craftsmen throughout the Finger Lakes Region exhibit painting, sculpture, ceramics, jewelry, woodwork and original fabrics. Some work is for sale.

Glass engraving at the Corning Glass Center.

Town of Erwin Museum, Painted Post – Displays of Indian and other local historical artifacts.

Dann's Milking Parlor. South of Painted Post on Route 15 – Visitors may watch actual dairy milking operation.

Site of Early Flight Trials, Pleasant Valley – This is the location of the early flight trials by aviation pioneer Glenn Curtiss.

Glenn H. Curtiss Museum, Hammondsport – A converted schoolhouse, this museum features a 1914 Jenny in which World War I pilots were trained. Also includes various other flying memorabilia.

Wine Making Industry

Winery Tours – Great Western, Taylor and Hammondsport wineries in Pleasant Valley; Gold Seal Winery on west shore of Keuka Lake on Route 54A.

Finger Lakes Wine Museum, north of Hammondsport, off Middle Road – This is the location where Walter Taylor started making wine in 1883. It is the first Taylor production plant and the museum, housed therein, displays some of the original presses and other winemaking equipment.

Winemakers Shop – This shop, located next door to the museum, has displays showing how to make wine at home. It sells equipment and books related to this activity.

Village of Wayland – This village has a number of woodworkers. The product of their efforts are on sale locally.

EXISTING FEDERAL, STATE AND COUNTY FACILITIES

Outdoor recreational facilities operated or owned by federal, state and county agencies are listed in Tables V and VI.

Tioga County

NATURAL RESOURCE BASE

Scenic and Water Resources

Topography: The most prominent topographic feature of Tioga County is the valley created by the Susquehanna River. This valley, located in the southern part of the county, lies in a generally east-west direction. The valley floor relief varies from nearly level to rolling. In isolated areas it is hilly to steep. The valley walls rise sharply as much as 500 feet in less than a quarter mile in some areas.

The upland portions of the county, which are located both north and south of the Susquehanna River Valley, are deeply dissected by the valleys of tributary streams. In the northwest a wide valley extends westward from Candor, while a northern extension reaches from Spencer to the Tompkins County line. Approximately one-third of the county is forested and most of this occurs in small woodlots. Where these do occur they are located on the steeper uplands.

Other land form areas are:

Hiawatha Island. This is a scenic island in the Susquehanna River near Owego. It is 7 miles long and 4 miles wide with an elevation of 850 feet.

Rivers and Streams: The Susquehanna River is the county's major water resource. Its largest tributary is Owego Creek. Other important streams include Apalachin, Catatonk, Cayuta, Doolittle, Ellis, Little Nanticoke, Pipe, Wappasening and Wilson creeks.

Lakes: Spencer Lake is the only body of water of any size in Tioga County.

Fish and Game Resources

Fishery Resources: This county has a fair amount of mileage in rivers and streams, but a definite lack of sufficient lake and pond fisheries. Trout can be found in the cold water streams while such warm water fish as pickerel, bullhead, catfish, yellow perch, smallmouth and largemouth bass and walleye pike can be obtained from some of the lakes and ponds.

Fishing Right Easements:

Stream	**Total Miles**
E. Branch Owego Creek	0.110
Total	0.110

Total Stocked Trout Waters:

Streams	47.8 miles
Lakes and Ponds	None

Game Resources: A good white-tailed deer range covers the entire county. Ring-necked pheasants, however, are practically non-existent, while the grouse range is fair to good. With respect to cottontail rabbit and varying hare, the ranges are fair and fair to poor, respectively.

Winter Recreation Resources

Mean temperatures in January range between 23 and 25 degrees. The mean seasonal snowfall ranges between 40 and 60 inches on the valley floors to 60 to 80 inches at higher elevations.

There are few sites with sufficient vertical descents to warrant ski development. This, combined with a limited amount of snowfall, suggests that winter recreation of any magnitude is not likely to be successful. There are no ski areas in Tioga County.

The potential for other types of winter recreation is also limited except for selected sites which might be developed to serve the residents' needs for sledding and tobogganing.

Calculated Total Deer Take by License Type, 1966

License Type	Calculated Total Deer
Regular	779
Archer	26
Party Permit	684
Total	1,489

Lakes and Ponds 10 Acres or Larger in Size:

Lake	Acres	Warm or Cold Water Species	Remarks
Mutton Hill Pond	18	warm	1
Spencer Lake	77	warm	1, No recent data
Ch-P9	10	warm	1, Waverly water works
Ch-P10	10	warm	1, Waverly water works
SUS-P9	25	warm	
Total		140	

EXISTING CITY, VILLAGE AND TOWN OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES

Village of Spencer

Nichols Park (acreage not known) – This facility has a lake which is currently not suitable for use. The Village has commenced general restoration of the park and lake with a view toward providing swimming and picnicking.

Village of Newark Valley

Trout Pond Park, (acreage not known) – Existing park is in poor condition and trout pond's habitat is poor. The Village has developed a plan for improving the park and pond. The park is currently used for picnicking, baseball and outdoor meetings.

Town of Owego

Hickories Park, 112 acres – This park, one mile east of the Village of Owego, is currently under development. It has a 3,000-foot frontage on the north bank of the Susquehanna River. Much of the River is suitable for boating, swimming and fishing. Ultimate capacity will be 5,000 people.

Hiawatha Island – This island located in the Susquehanna River near the Village of Owego, is proposed for acquisition.

EXISTING QUASI-PUBLIC AND PRIVATE RECREATION FACILITIES

Quasi-Public Recreation

Girl Scouts:
- Camp En-Vee – Town of Newark Valley.
- The Dogwood Day Camp – Town of Owego.
- Hilltop Day Camp – Town of Owego.
- Villa Day Camp – Town of Owego.

Campfire Girls:
- Camp Miakata – Town of Richford.

Private Recreation Areas

Family Camping:
- Mr. & Mrs. Gordon Glover – near Village of Newark Valley.
- Ketchum Hills Campsites – near Village of Newark Valley (W. E. Ketchum), 18 sites.

Spencer Lake Campsites – near Village of Spencer (Jacques Mouillesseaux).

Hidden Lake – near Village of Waverly (A. O. Swanson), 50 sites.

Cole Road Campsite – near Barton (Virgil Van Netta).

Group Camping (children and/or adults):
Camp Truman – Town of Owego.

Dude Ranches:
El Rancho De Paz – near Village of Owego.

Shooting Preserves:
Class A
Mile Lane Shooting Preserve – Town of Barton (J. Bergman).

Class B
McLean Hill Private Shooting Preserve – Town of Owego (J. Barnes).

Class C – 1 preserve

Regulation Golf Courses (Open to Public):
Catatonk – Village of Candor, 9 holes.
Newark Valley – Village of Newark Valley, 18 holes.
Apalachin – near Apalachin, 9 holes.
Candor – Village of Candor, 9 holes.

EXISTING CULTURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES

Commentary – There are no major cultural attractions in Tioga County. Existing facilities emphasize local history.

Tioga County Historical Museum, Owego – This museum features items of local historical interest including paintings, pewter and Indian and Revolutionary War artifacts.

Livermore Museum of Natural History, Owego – Located in a 200-year-old building, it houses a collection of over 20,000 specimens of plants, flowers, birds and animals, paintings, antiques and Indian relics.

Payne Museum, Spencer – Displays Colonial, Indian and Civil War relics as well as an old time blacksmith and cobbler's shop.

Gem Vespers Museum, Barton – Exhibits of events in the life of Christ as depicted in colorful beadwork and gems.

Ti-awanga Players, Owego – This amateur group presents dramas and musicals.

EXISTING FEDERAL, STATE AND COUNTY FACILITIES

Outdoor recreational facilities owned or operated by federal, state or county agencies are listed in Tables V and VI.

Tompkins County

Scenic and Water Resources

Topography: Tompkins County's topography is somewhat typical of the Finger Lakes region, in that it is characterized by numerous gorges and waterfalls. Its dominant feature is Cayuga, one of the Finger Lakes, which provides a major scenic focal point. The high ground adjacent to this lake provides many scenic vistas and panoramas. Numerous valleys radiate out in star-like fashion from the southern tip of Cayuga Lake. The portion of the county south of Ithaca contains the most interesting topography as it is considerably more rugged and irregular than that to the north.

Other special land form areas are:

Taughannock Falls, Taughannock Falls State Park. This is the longest straight drop waterfalls east of the Mississippi River. It is 215 feet high and exceeds Niagara Falls by 50 feet but is of much smaller volume.

Buttermilk Falls, Buttermilk Falls State Park. The creek descends more than 500 feet in less than a mile, and passes through a series of dramatic cascades, rapids and waterfalls.

Robert H. Treman State Park. The upper and lower sections of this park are connected by a deep gorge in which 12 waterfalls occur. These can be viewed from a trail three miles in length.

Fall Creek, Cascadilla Creek and Six Mile Creek. Precipitous gorges with waterfalls in the City of Ithaca.

Van Buskirk Gorge, Lick Brook, Coy Glen and Locke Creek. These streams have been recommended by a County Resource Development Committee for preservation because of their scenic qualities. All are now in private ownership.

Rivers and Streams: Major creeks in the county include Taughannock Creek, Enfield Creek, Cayuga Inlet, Buttermilk Creek, Six Mile Creek, Fall Creek and Salmon Creek.

Lakes and Reservoirs: Cayuga Lake is the largest lake in the county, though only a portion of its total length lies within the county line. This is the second largest Finger Lake. There are three small lakes worthy of mention: Dryden Lake, Danby Pond and Beebe Lake. In addition, there are three reservoirs located on Six Mile Creek. These, however, are a part of the City of Ithaca's water supply and are not available for other use. The source of Six Mile Creek is a scenic area containing two small waterfalls.

Fish and Game Resources

Fishery Resources: The presence of Cayuga Lake, together with various streams and warm water lakes and ponds, permit nearly year-round fishing. Each of these habitats is fairly distinctive with respect to the species they support.

Lake trout, Atlantic salmon, northern pike, rock bass and smelt are commonly found only in Cayuga Lake. Rainbow, brook and brown trout are found in cold water streams as well as Cayuga Lake. Warm water species include smallmouth and largemouth bass, pickerel, brown bullheads, yellow perch and various sunfishes. The variety, size and abundance of the fishery resources attract many fishermen from areas outside the county.

Fishing Right Easements:

Stream	Total Miles
Cayuga Inlet	5.481
Fall Creek	3.245
Owasco Inlet	3.017
Salmon Creek	0.544
Total	12.287

Total Stocked Trout Waters:

Streams	101.8 miles
Lakes and Ponds	None

Game Resources: The white-tailed deer is the only big game species available for hunting. As agricultural lands go out of production and revert back to forest cover, somewhat higher numbers of deer can be expected. The highest deer kills occur in the southern section of the county, where large areas of woodland cover are available. Future increases will probably be more pronounced in the northern portion, in the rural areas retiring from agriculture.

Lakes and Ponds 10 Acres or Larger in Size:

Lake	Acres	Warm or Cold Water Species	Remarks
Beebe Lake	10	warm	Cornell U.
Dryden Lake	100	warm	1
Jennings Pond	25	warm	2
Potter Falls	191	warm	1 – Ithaca Water
Treman Lake	10	warm	2
	336		
*Cayuga Lake	64,000 (total size)	lake trout smallmouth bass rainbow trout and perch	3

*Only a portion of this lake is in Tompkins County so it is not included in totals.

Racoons are in such abundance that complaints have been made both by crop growers and urbanites. Hunting for this species is good. In addition, the county has a considerable amount of land suitable to cottontail rabbit. It is expected that they will remain the most popular small game animal sought by hunters in terms of numbers bagged and days afield. Gray squirrels are well distributed throughout the county and both red and gray foxes are native to the area.

Among game birds the ruffed grouse is the most firmly established. Most of the range is located in the wooded southern portion and is gradually moving northward. Ring-necked pheasants have undergone a long-term decline in Tompkins County as well as elsewhere in the Project Area. The establishment of wild turkeys is currently underway. Though hunting for them is not yet allowed, it appears that establishment efforts to date have been successful.

Calculated Total Deer Take by License Type, 1966

License Type	Calculated Total Deer
Regular	510
Archer	39
Party Permit	355
Total	904

In the spring and fall Cayuga Lake attracts a wide variety of ducks. Canada geese use the lake as a resting area and the lake and local marsh areas host mallards, black ducks and wood ducks.

Winter Recreation Resources

Mean temperatures in January range between 21 and 23 degrees. The mean seasonal snowfall ranges between 40 and 60 inches adjacent to, and south of, Cayuga Lake to 60 to 80 inches in the remainder of the county. The only exception to the foregoing is a small area on the east central border near Beam Hill where between 80 to 100 inches of snowfall occurs.

The greatest topographic variety is found in the southern third of the county. Locations with suitable vertical descents for skiing, however, are limited. This factor, combined with a limited amount of snowfall, places constraints upon developing winter recreation as a major attraction. There are no ski areas within Tompkins County.

EXISTING CITY, VILLAGE AND TOWN OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES

City of Ithaca

Stewart Park, 180 acres – This park has tennis courts, playgrounds, picnic areas, a zoo, and offers opportunity for fishing and nature study. The area is located on the south shore of Cayuga Lake and has a beach.

Leon H. Cass Marina Park, 100 acres – The park is located along the west point of the Inlet to Cayuga Lake and offers facilities for picnicking in addition to having a marina of 312 boat slips, and a boat launching area.

Southwest Park, 60 acres – This is proposed for acquisition.

Total park and recreation land, exclusive of the proposed acquisition, is 320 acres.

Village of Danby

Jennings Pond, 25 acres – A public bathing beach.

Town of Lansing

Lansing Town Park, 34 acres – This lakeside park located at Myers Point on Cayuga Lake provides swimming and picnicking facilities and a boat launching area.

EXISTING QUASI-PUBLIC AND PRIVATE RECREATION FACILITIES

Quasi-Public Recreation

Boy Scouts:
  Camp Barton – Town of Ulysses.

Girl Scouts:
  Camps Comstock and Bailiwick – Town of Ulysses.

Social Agency:
  Cayuga Preventorium – Town of Ulysses
  (Ithaca Youth Center).

Educational:
  Ithaca Speech Clinic Camp – Town of Danby
  (Ithaca College).

Church:
  Grand View Camp (Nazarene) – Town of Caroline.

Nature Conservancies and Sanctuaries:

Cornell University Owned
  Cornell Plantations – adjoins University along Fall Creek.

  Arnot Forest – Town of Newfield.

  Natural Areas (to be preserved in natural conditions for ecological studies and biological field trips).

  Lloyd – Cornell McLean Reservation – Village of McLean.

  Slaterville Wild Flower Preserve – along Six Mile Creek.

  Lloyd – Cornell Ringwood Wildlife Preserves – between Fall Creek and Cascadilla Creek.

  South Hill Bog – north of East King Road, near Ithaca College.

  County Airport Area – surrounding County Airport.

  Sapsucker Woods – southeast of County Airport.

  Laboratory of Ornithology Observation.

Other
  Fuertes Bird Sanctuary – Town of Ithaca.

Private Recreation Areas

Family Camping:
  Babbling Brook Kampsites – near Newfield (Jim Ray & Clinton Poole), 50 sites.

  Six Mile Campground – near Brooktondale (Omar Mulks), 50 sites.

  Spruce Row Campsite – near City of Ithaca (Charles & Jeanne Lueder).

  Willowood Camp – near Newfield (James & Dorothy Gordon), 100 sites.

  Frank & Adele Dorn – near Brooktondale.

Marinas and Boat Liveries:
  Finger Lakes Marina Service, Inc. – Lansing.
  Freeman's Motor Marina, Inc. – City of Ithaca.

Johnson Boat Yard and Marina – City of Ithaca.
Marine Harbor near City of Ithaca
(east shore of Cayuga Lake).

Regulation Golf Courses
(Open to Public)
- Groton Golf and Recreation Association – near Village of Groton, 18 holes.
- Ithaca Country Club – City of Ithaca, 18 holes.
- Hillendale Golf Course – City of Ithaca, 9 holes.
- Dryden Lake Golf Course – near Village of Dryden, 9 holes.
- Cedar View Golf Course – Town of Lansing, 9 holes.
- Newman Municipal Course – City of Ithaca, 9 holes.

(Members Only)
- Cornell University Golf Course – near City of Ithaca, 18 holes.

Miscellaneous
- Ithaca Yacht Club.

EXISTING CULTURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES

Commentary – The City of Ithaca provides perhaps the greatest array of cultural opportunities of any single area in the Southern Tier. Most of these are focused in Cornell University and Ithaca College; however, the city itself offers a number of additional activities. The proposed Ithaca Festival and Recreation Complex will make a significant regional contribution when it is completed.

Higher Education Institutions

Cornell University (including SUNY Colleges of Agriculture, Veterinary Medicine, Home Economics and Industrial and Labor Relations):

Andrew Dickson White Museum of Art – Changing art shows of a quality equal to that of any metropolitan cultural center. Many exhibits come from outside galleries and museums. In addition, the gallery has several rooms of an historical nature featuring possessions of Andrew White, Cornell's first president, and the furnishings from a late Rennaissance castle. Also featured is an ancient glass collection.

Franklin Hall Gallery – Presents student and faculty shows.

Sibley Hall Gallery – Architectural exhibits and student shows.

Martha Van Rensselaer Art Room – This gallery exhibits primarily objects where fabrics and other unusual materials are incorporated into the work.

Willard Straight Hall – Exhibition room with a permanent collection. Student and faculty shows are presented as well as posters, graphics and photographs. The distinguished permanent collection containing work by Henry Moore, Jacob Epstein, Ben Shahn and others is distributed throughout the building.

Contemporary Arts Festival – A festival held in the spring includes activities in the visual, musical and dramatic arts.

Bailey Hall Blue and Green Series – Various classical music and operatic performances.

Chamber Music Series.
Cornell Symphony Orchestra.
Cornell Symphony Band.
Sage Chapel Organ Concerts.

Cornell University Theater – Brings to campus a number of plays throughout the school year performed by national touring companies.

Cornell University Summer Theater – A University-sponsored dramatic group which gives four performances during the summer session.

Cornell Dramatic Club – A student organization that produces a schedule of plays.

Drummond Studio Theater – Produces a variety of plays during the school year.

Barnes Players – A small group dedicated to the production of unusual plays.

Ithaca College, Ithaca.

Ithaca College Concerts – The college sponsors a variety of concerts and recitals throughout the year.

Ithaca College Dramatic Society – A student group which presents an annual program of plays.

Ithaca College Museum of Art – Specializes in contemporary art shows in the spring. Most paintings are devoted to landscape of the local area.

Summer Art Show – Local amateurs and Cornell professors show at the Ithaca High School as part of the Summer Ithaca Cultural Program. Sculpture and paintings are both presented.

New York State Crafts Fair, Ithaca – Exhibits work of craftsmen from all of New York State. Lectures and demonstrations are given on craft techniques.

Upstairs Gallery, Ithaca – A commercial gallery showing the work of a variety of regional, national and international painters.

Ithaca Civic Opera Association, Ithaca – Performs one or more operas each season. The group also has a workshop for operatic training and recitals.

Gallery 121, Ithaca – An art gallery.

DeWitt Historical Society Museum, Ithaca.

Center for the Arts (proposed), Ithaca – This comprehensive project, upon completion, will offer a wide range of cultural, educational and recreational opportunities. Its impact will be regional in scope. This is to be the home of the Ithaca Festival which will feature the performing arts. Ultimately its facilities will house programs in repertory theater, concert music, dance, films and the visual arts.

Covered Bridge, Newfield.

EXISTING FEDERAL, STATE AND COUNTY FACILITIES

Outdoor recreational facilities owned or operated by federal, state or county agencies are listed in Tables V and VI.

CHAPTER VI

Summary of Governmental and Institutional Programs for Recreational and Cultural Resources Development*

This section deals with the plans, programs and activities of the Federal, State, local and regional agencies and organizations concerned with outdoor recreation and cultural resources. It deals, more particularly, with those apparently having direct relationship to the 14-county region under consideration. Though research was required to compile the information contained in the text and the related appendices, some omissions are still within the realm of possibility due to the complexity of the subject matter.

The examination reveals that many divergent influences are operative within the Project Area. It is also evident that each influence is functioning in comparative isolation with regard to the interests and activities of other similarly oriented organizations. This creates the obvious situation where duplication, overlap and omission walk hand-in-hand throughout the often intricate relationships that exist between individual interests. While this section is essentially confined to an inventory of the existing situation, it provides fundamental information that will be used in subsequent efforts to recommend procedures for coordinating plans and policies concerning recreation and cultural resources with other resources.

Federal Agencies and Programs

The number and variety of Federal programs having a direct or indirect bearing upon recreation, cultural or historic development is extremely large. In total, there are at least 68 separate agency programs administered by nine Executive Departments, ten independent agencies, and the Office of Economic Opportunity. Within each of these programs are numerous specialized and specifically oriented sub-programs which fit within the overall framework of the major program objectives. This complexity of organization frustrates understanding of the Federal Government's programs, plans and activities.

By way of illustrating the impact of these programs it is estimated that approximately $800 million a year is budgeted by the Federal government for various recreation, cultural and historic purposes. Approximately half of this total is available for technical assistance and grants-in-aid.

The funds from these programs are available for use by state government agencies, local government agencies, non-profit agencies and organizations and individuals. Each program stipulates to whom the funds may be dispursed and often more than one level of government is eligible. It must be emphasized, however, that not all programs have been funded. It is sufficient to note in this regard that the financial demand upon the programs by those seeking assistance is often greater than the funds available for distribution.

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*This section is retained for its usefulness in summarizing relevant government programs, although changes in state units have made some information out of date. Chief of these was the formation on July 1, 1970, of two new state agencies: the Department of Environmental Conservation, and the Office of Parks and Recreation.

The first agency continues many responsibilities of the former Conservation Department and adds ones of air, water and solid wastes units from the Department of Health, of pesticide control from the Department of Agriculture and Markets, and of the Natural Beauty Commission from the Office for Local Government.

The second new agency carries on work of the State Council of Parks and of the Divisions of Parks, Motor Boats and Fish and Game, formerly in the Conservation Department.

The National Recreation and Park Association in their publication *Federal Assistance for Recreation and Parks* categorizes the multitude of Federal programs under six general headings for purposes of identifying the type of assistance. The headings are: acquisitions of land, development of recreation facilities, equipment, personal services, technical and advisory services and training and formal education. The foregoing are adequately descriptive as to types of assistance that are available.

The nine Federal Executive Departments having agency programs relating to some aspect of recreation and cultural development are the United States Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Health, Education and Welfare, Housing and Urban Development, Interior, Labor, Transportation, and Treasury. Of these, the most significant programs are mounted by Agriculture, Defense, Housing and Urban Development, Interior, and Transportation.

An examination of the major programs of these agencies together with certain of the independent agencies has been made. The programs are catalogued under headings as they relate to recreation, culture, history or economic assistance. Only those major programs whose main concern deals with one of these headings is included. Emphasis has been placed on programs deemed to have particular utility for the unique needs of the 14-county area under study.

New York State Agencies and Programs

The State of New York has long held a prestigious position with regard to its administrative policies and programs in the management of its natural, recreation, cultural and historic resources. A result of this active interest has been the evolution over an extended period of years of an array of governmental units approaching the complexity of the Federal establishment.

Efforts within the state in the field of conservation date to 1872, when a prominent Adirondack surveyor recommended the creation of an "Adirondack Park". Though no concrete results emerged from this recommendation, the seed was sown for future action. Subsequent to this, in 1885, the State Legislature passed an act establishing the Forest Preserve, together with an administrative agency to oversee this vast resource. This represented a "first" with respect to governmental action at state level for the preservation and use of a wilderness area.

The three main commissions created in 1885 to administer the Forest Preserve Lands have evolved into the present State Conservation Department. The activities, plans and programs of this department together with other state organizations having a significant role in the field of recreation, cultural and historic resources are detailed following the Federal programs.

In addition to the various divisions lodged within the Conservation Department having pertinence to this study are divisions located within the Executive Department, Departments of Agriculture and Markets, Commerce and Health. These administrative departments, however, have no corner on the market, because many interstate and state commissions, authorities, agencies and legislative committees also add their numbers to the increasingly complex array of agencies active in matters related to recreation and cultural resources. A totalling of these reveals some 23 state governmental functions in all.

Local Government

The traditional units of local government are the counties, towns, cities and incorporated villages. It is at the local level of the governmental hierarchy, that the legal authority to zone land and promulgate subdivision regulations resides. More particularly, state enabling legislation grants these powers to towns, cities and villages. Units of local government also have the legal right to establish planning boards. The only exception to this is when a town has no planning board. In this case, the county is empowered to control subdivisions.

Considerable responsibility for planning implementation, therefore, is focused at the local level of government. Likewise, these units are accountable for supplying local needs with regard to outdoor recreation, cultural and historic facilities.

In the counties where formal governmental structure for planning is weak, the tendency is for a higher level of government to move in and fill the void. Thus, even though a cursory glance makes it evident that most policy and program activity, in outdoor recreation particularly, begins at the local level, it is actually being effected by forces outside of the local governmental structure. The impetus of most grass-root "planning" in the weaker rural counties is being done by such agriculturally-oriented organizations as the Resource, Conservation and Development Districts, Cooperative Extension Service and the Soil Conservation Service.

The foregoing is not as pronounced when the county level of government is exerting leadership. One evidence of such leadership is the existence at county level of a professional planning staff. In these counties the creation of policy and program formation and implementation resides within, rather than external to, local government.

The complexity of federal and state agencies involved in some manner with outdoor recreation, cultural and historic areas has been noted above. This complexity is further compounded by the fact that there are 416 units of local government (i.e. counties, cities, towns, villages) operating within the Project Area. These units account for slightly more than 25 percent of the total of 1,610 local units of government within the state as a whole. In marked contrast to this percentage the Project Area had a 1965 population of approximately 6 percent of the total state population as estimated by the Office of Planning Coordination. This relationship between population and the number of local governmental units suggests a key problem in the Appalachian Region pertaining to local government's capacity to formulate and implement policies and programs on recreation and cultural resources.

Regional Agencies and Organizations Within the Study Area

An increasingly important aspect of the total complex of state and local activity is the tendency of governmental units to either sub-divide or merge, respectively, for purposes of establishing manageable and cohesive regional components. The result of this is a burgeoning number of regionally oriented geographic configurations superimposed on other, more traditional, political jurisdictions.

Summary

The following enumeration indicates the multiplicity of agencies and organizations whose plans, policies and activities focus upon the 14-county region, and who have as a major area of concern some aspect of outdoor recreation and cultural resources development. Only those identified in this report are enumerated.

Federal	19
Interstate and Interstate-Federal	4
New York State	
State	23
Local Government	416
Regional Agencies & Organizations	32
Total	494

It is obvious that such an abundant number of agencies and organizations concerned with outdoor recreation and cultural resources presents a major problem of communication and coordination. A major first step, however, is the identification of these interests. The next section of text provides a detailed examination of their activities, plans and programs.

DETAILED LISTINGS OF ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMS

Recreation Oriented Federal Programs

U.S. Department of Agriculture

Agency: Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Program: Cropland Adjustment Program.

Description: Encourages farmers to divert cropland from farming of crops in ample supply to recreation and related uses. The legislation provides for grants to state and local governmental agencies for acquisition of eligible cropland and for the implementation of conservation measures required to make the land suitable for recreation use. The grant can equal the smaller of either 50% of the land cost or the amount that would have been paid the farmer had he entered the land in the Cropland Adjustment Program. Cost sharing in the amount of 50% may also be available for conservation practices. Funds not available for construction or remodeling.

For further information write:

Agricultural Stabilization and
Conservation Service
Rm. 416, Midtown Plaza Building
700 East Water Street
Syracuse, New York 13210

Agency: Farmers Home Administration.

Program: Loans for Recreation Purposes.

Description: Provides loans to individual family farmers and to nonprofit groups and local public bodies in communities not exceeding 5,500 people. Loans may be used for land acquisition and construction of recreation facilities. Funds may also include the cost of personal services related to planning and construction. In addition, all loans include management and technical advice and supervision in all operational phases.

For further information write:

Farmers Home Administration
Rm. 412, Midtown Plaza Building
700 East Water Street
Syracuse, New York 13210

Agency: Soil Conservation Service.

Program: Small Watershed Program.

Description: 50% cost sharing assistance is given to sponsoring local organizations for land acquisition, easements and rights-of-way for reservoirs and other areas. 50% cost sharing financial assistance is also provided for development of recreation facilities which are an integral part of approved watershed work plans. Technical and advisory services are also provided.

For further information write:

Soil Conservation Service
Midtown Plaza Building
700 East Water Street
Syracuse, New York 13210

Agency: Soil Conservation Service.

Program: Appraisals of Potentials for Outdoor Recreation Development.

Description: This is a nationwide program being carried out in the field by Work Unit Conservationists in most counties with the exception of densely urbanized metropolitan areas. The program is currently underway and is a one-time effort to appraise the potentials for future outdoor recreation areas within each county. The information and conclusions it provides will be useful to local, state, and federal agencies and others involved in recreation planning and programming.

For further information write:

Work Unit Conservationist (in each county)
Soil Conservation Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture

Agency: Soil Conservation Service

Program: Resource Conservation and Development Plans (RC&D).

Description: The Food and Agricultural Act of 1962 authorized RC&D. The Soil Conservation Service has USDA administrative responsibility and leadership for activities related to this program. The projects are locally initiated and sponsored under the leadership of Cooperative Extension Specialists, Soil and Water Conservation Districts, Boards of Supervisors and other local, state and federal interests. The program stimulates a regional approach to meet local resource problems and improve local economy. The participants carry out an inventory and analyze physical, human and institutional resources in conjunction with informational and educational programs dealing with the value of planning and the necessity of sound decision making.

For further information write:

Work Unit Conservationist (in each county)
Soil Conservation Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

Program: Comprehensive Planning Assistance Program (701 Program).

Description: Provides grants to small communities, counties, states and metropolitan areas for comprehensive development planning programs. Considerations of recreation, cultural and historic factors are an integral part of the comprehensive planning process and one value of this program is that proper relationships between various components of the plan can be achieved by comprehensive examination. Grants may be used together with other planning funds provided by other Federal programs.

For further information write to nearest OPC District Office:

Western District Office
State Office of Planning Coordination
125 South Main Street
Buffalo, New York 14203

Central New York Office
State Office of Planning Coordination
109 South Warren Street
Syracuse, New York 13202

Program: Open Space Land & Urban Beautification & Improvement (Title VII)

Description: Open Space Acquisition and Development – Grants not exceeding 50% of the total cost of acquisition and development may be used to purchase land for parks and recreation, conservation or historic and scenic purposes.

Open Space Land in Built-up Urban Areas – Grants not exceeding 50% of the cost of acquiring title and of demolishing and removing improvements may be made to states and local bodies to assist in purchase of developed land in built-up urban areas to be cleared for use as open space land.

Urban Beautification and Improvement – Grants to states and local bodies for the beautification and improvement of public lands. Grants may not exceed 50% of the amount by which the cost of activities carried on by the applicant under an approved program exceed its usual expenditures for comparable activities. 90% grants are available for projects demonstrating new and improved methods for urban beautification and improvement.

In addition, technical and advisory services are available to state and local government agencies to perform certain services.

For further information write:

Region I, Regional Office
U.S. Dept. of Housing & Urban Development
26 Federal Plaza
New York, New York 10007

U.S. Department of Defense

Agency: Army Corps of Engineers.

Program: Civil Works Program.

Description: Includes projects for navigation, flood control, shore protection, and related water resources development. These projects create recreational potential that may be developed for public use. Various laws and policies define the degree of Federal assistance and non-Federal responsibilities.

Agency: Army Corps of Engineers.

Program: Flood Control Act.

Description: Authorizes Chief of Engineers to construct, operate, and maintain public park and recreation facilities at water resource development projects under jurisdiction of Department of the Army. Local interests are permitted to construct, operate and maintain such facilities. Projects may include, in addition to reservoirs, other types of projects providing a potential for recreational use related to the project. In addition, leases may be granted for lands and structures or facilities thereon.

Agency: Army Corps of Engineers.

Program: Beach Protection and Stabilization Program (Rivers and Harbors Act of 1962, Sec. 103).

Description: The Federal Government may participate in the cost of projects for restoration and protection of state, county, and other publicly owned shore parks and conservation areas. Federal assistance may not exceed 70 percent of the total cost, exclusive of land costs, when such areas include a zone where permanent human habitation is excluded.

Agency: Army Corps of Engineers.

Program: Navigation Improvements and Small Harbors.

Description: The Corps plans, constructs, and maintains harbors and channels for purposes of navigation. If recreational boating benefits would occur, and the project can be justified economically, the Federal Government may share in allocated recreation costs up to 50 percent thereof and may assure maintenance of structures and dredged areas related to the Federal project.

Agency: Army Corps of Engineers.

Program: Federal Water Project Recreation Act of 1965.

Description: This act states that the Federal Government can assure up to 50% of the costs of recreational development at a water resources project and all of the joint costs allocated to recreation. Recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement are eligible if local interests agree to 50% participation of the separable costs, all operation costs, maintenance and replacement. This applies to all water resource development agencies.

Agency: Army Corps of Engineers.

Program: Acquisition of Land.

Description: States, local governments and nonprofit associations may be granted leases for recreational use at no cost on lands of a Corps project.

For further information write:

U.S. Army Engineer District
Foot of Bridge Street
Buffalo, New York 14207

or

U.S. Army Engineer District
111 East 16th Street
New York, New York 10003

U.S. Department of the Interior

Agency: Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

Program: Land and Water Conservation Fund Grant Program.

Description: Provides 50% grants to states and through them to other sub-units of states for planning of facilities, acquisition of land and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities. 50% matching funds are available for land acquisition, development and recreation equipment, for access roads to public use areas, scenic roads and parkways, conservation, open space parks and recreation areas, and fish and wildlife sanctuaries.

Salaries of employees for planning, acquisition or development of approved projects are usually eligible for support. Additionally, technical and advisory services by BOR's staff are available for certain types of recreation planning.

For further information write:

Regional Director
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
U.S. Courthouse
9th and Chestnut Streets
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107

Agency: Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Program: Federal Aid in Fish and Wildlife Restoration.

Description: Provides financial assistance to state fish and game departments for projects to restore, conserve, and manage fish and wildlife resources in the amount of 75% of the cost for allowable land acquisition, development of recreation facilities for enhancing hunting, fishing or fish and wildlife restoration, and salaries of employees of state fish and game agencies to perform functions consistent with program objectives. The program will also share the cost of management and research activities.

Technical and advisory services are available in connection with animal control and wildlife enhancement.

For further information write:

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
U.S. Post Office and Courthouse
Boston, Massachusetts 02109

Agency: Federal Water Pollution Control Administration.

Description: Objective is to provide adequate water quality for all legitimate water uses including recreation and fish and aquatic wildlife. Free technical assistance is provided to federal, state, interstate, municipal, industrial or private groups or agencies. Additionally, comprehensive water pollution control projects for river basins are also prepared:

For further information write:

Division of Pure Waters
New York State Dept. of Health
84 Holland Avenue
Albany, New York 12208

U.S. Department of Transportation

Agency: Bureau of Public Roads.

Program: Highway Beautification Act.

Description: Authorizes federal payment to states of 75% of the cost to control outdoor advertising, landscaping and screening junkyards. Additionally, the Secretary may approve up to 100% funding of landscapes and roadside development, including acquisition and development of publicly owned and controlled rest and recreation areas as a part of Federal-aid highway construction.

Federal funds to give 100% grants to state highway departments who may then give 100% to local governments for local roads which are part of the Federal-aid highway system for land acquisition and development for such purposes as historic preservation, preservation of natural beauty visible from the highway, roadside beautification, rest area parks, screening and the like.

An important policy statement regarding highway encroachment on parklands is included as a part of the Federal Highway Act of 1966 and is worthy of note here.

> It is hereby declared to be the national policy that in carrying out the provisions of this title, the Secretary shall use maximum effort to preserve Federal, state and local government parklands and historic sites and the beauty and historic value of such lands and sites. The Secretary shall cooperate with the states in developing highway plans and programs which carry out such policy. After July 1, 1968, the Secretary shall not approve under Section 105 of this title any program for a project which requires the use for such project of any land from a Federal, state or local government park or historic site unless such program included all possible planning including consideration of alternatives to the use of such land, to minimize any harm to such park or site resulting from such use.

For further information write:

Region I, Regional Engineer
U.S. Bureau of Public Roads
4 Normanskill Boulevard
Delmar, New York 12054

Culturally Oriented Federal Programs

National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities

Description: Established in 1965 to promote support for the arts and humanities. The National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities are responsible for carrying out a program of grants-in-aid to state and other public agencies, individuals, non-profit groups and institutions.

The National Endowment for the Arts allocates funds annually to state art agencies on a 50-50 matching basis. Projects of exceptional merit, national significance and major educational value to the arts planned by public park and recreation agencies may qualify. Facilities especially designed for artists and performers use, or for nationally significant recreational programs may also be applied for by park and recreation agencies.

For further information write:

New York State Council on the Arts
250 West 57th Street
New York, New York 10019

Smithsonian Institution

Description: Staff provides technical and advisory services to organizations and individuals on a variety of subjects related to observatories, museums, art galleries, zoos and exhibitions. Specific assistance is available on program planning, construction, training museum specialists, staffing patterns, collection management, research, information retrieval, and conservation of museum and art objects.

In addition, qualified persons are authorized, by prior arrangement, to use the Smithsonian's facilities and collections for specific research projects.

For further information write:

Division of Education & Training
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, D.C. 20560

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

Agency: Advance Acquisition of Land Grant Program.

Description: Proposed cultural and educational facilities are eligible for assistance, together with some recreational facilities not covered under the Open Space Land Program.

This grant program is available to public bodies with legal authority to acquire and finance land for future use and it will pay reasonable interest charges on loans obtained to purchase land up to five years in advance of proposed construction.

For further information write:

Region I, Regional Office
Dept. of Housing & Urban Development
26 Federal Plaza
New York, New York 10007

Historically Oriented Federal Programs

U.S. Department of the Interior

Agency: National Park Service.

Program: Historic Preservation Act.

Description: Title I – based on need for program grants 50% matching funds to states for preparing comprehensive statewide historic surveys and plans; and for acquisition, preservation and development of these properties by state and local governments. Coordination between the statewide historic plan and the state's outdoor recreation plan is mandatory. All maintenance, repair and administration costs must be borne by respective state, local or private agencies. All applications must be submitted through the states and thence to the Secretary of the Interior.

Title II – established an advisory council on Historic Preservation to advise, coordinate, disseminate information and otherwise generally promote interest and participation in historic preservation. The Director of the National Park Service or his designee is the Executive Officer of the Council.

For further information write:

Regional Director
National Park Service
Northeast Regional Office
143 South Third Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Economic Assistance Programs Bearing Upon Recreation and Cultural Activities

Office of Economic Opportunity

Program: Community Action Program (part of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964).

Description: Designed to assist urban and rural communities to mobilize their resources to combat poverty. Though recreation and cultural funds for acquisition and development are generally given very low priority, grants are available for recreation and cultural research and demonstration purposes with primary emphasis on new concepts applicable to economically deprived communities.

For further information write:

Regional Office
Office of Economic Opportunity
40 East 41st Street
New York, New York 10017

or

Office for Community Affairs
509 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10022

U.S. Department of Commerce

Agency: Economic Development Administration.

Program: Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965.

Description: The single primary objective is to create a climate conducive to the development of private enterprise in economically distressed areas or communities. An overall economic development program must be approved before designation and qualification of benefits.

Title I – provides direct grants up to 50% of cost of needed public works. It also provides supplemental grants to federal grant-in-aid programs which may bring the total assistance up to, but never exceeding, 80%. Projects must contribute to creation of new jobs or to the alleviation of poverty.

Projects may include land acquisition and development of facilities required to provide recreation and/or tourism projects. Public or private nonprofit agencies are eligible.

Title II – provides various loans and guarantees for projects similar to those eligible under Title I to public or private nonprofit organizations.

Title III – Provides technical and advisory services to help provide information needed for economic development programs. Grants-in-aid up to 75% of staff and administrative costs may be provided for tourism and/or recreation resources studies for both local and state governments. There is no restriction, however, as to type of applicant under Title III.

Title V – authorizes the establishment of Regional Commissions in regions which economically lag behind the nation as a whole. A legitimate concern is with recreation, cultural and historic resources, however, since the primary purposes of the program are to raise economic levels and permanently to lower the unemployment rate, assistance for park and recreation purposes must be directly related to those objectives.

For appropriate projects, grants can be provided for land acquisition and development of facilities. Technical and advisory services are also available for approved projects.

For further information write:

Economic Development Administration
U.S. Department of Commerce
Washington, D.C. 20230

Small Business Administration

Description: Provides loans to small business firms operated for a profit, including recreation and amusement facilities. This agency's functions include technical and managerial aid and the making of certain types of loans to individual firms when they are unable to obtain such financing from private sources on reasonable terms.

For further information write nearest office:

Small Business Administration
Field Office
42 Broadway
New York, New York 10004

121 Ellicott Street
Room 9
Buffalo, New York 14203

500 South Salina Street
Syracuse, New York 13202

In addition to the foregoing programs there are numerous agencies within various federal departments that provide research, extension services, and statistical data. Examples of these are as follows:

U.S. Department of Agriculture
  Agricultural Research Service

U.S. Department of Commerce
  Bureau of Census
  Environmental Sciences Services Administration – particularly the Weather Bureau, the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Environmental Data Service.

U.S. Department of Interior
  National Park Service, State Assistance Program
  Office of Water Resources Research
  U.S. Geological Survey

U.S. Department of Labor
  Bureau of Labor Statistics

Many other Federal Departments have programs which include recreation, cultural and historic considerations, but as an auxillary benefit. Many of these programs provide precisely what is needed (if funds are available) in a given situation; however, it is impossible within the purview of this report to cover the manifold implications of each of these. The reader is referred to the references applicable to this section for additional information relating to this general area of concern.

NEW YORK STATE AGENCIES AND PROGRAMS

Executive Department

Division of Youth

Description: Though set up primarily for the prevention of juvenile delinquency and youth crime, various recreation projects may be established by any county, city, town or village and certain school districts upon application to and approval of the Division of Youth. The state will reimburse one-half the total expenditures, not to exceed $750 per annum, of which a maximum of $400 may be used for recreation projects, for every thousand youths indicated on the most current Federal or certified special census. For municipalities (other than a school district) having less than 4,000 children, the Division may grant aid not to exceed $1,600 per annum for a recreation and $3,000 per annum for a youth service or combined youth service-recreation project.

For further information contact:

Director
Division of Youth
155 Washington Avenue
Albany, New York 12210

Natural Beauty Commission
(within Office for Local Government)

Description: This Commission was created in 1966 to develop policies and programs to preserve and enhance the natural and man-made beauty of the state. It studies and inventories these resources, designates and preserves scenic sites and promotes esthetic considerations in state lands, projects and buildings. Further, the Commission consults with and assists local governments in this regard and serves as a clearinghouse for information.

For further information write:

Director
Natural Beauty Commission
Office for Local Government
155 Washington Avenue
Albany, New York 12210

Council on the Arts

Description: The Council, created in 1965 as a continuation of the New York State Council on the Arts, is empowered to encourage the study and presentation of the performing and fine arts and the public interest and participation therein. It can make surveys within the state of institutions engaged in artistic and cultural activities, encourage public interest in culture and expand the state's cultural resources. It is the agency charged with the responsibility of administering Federal grant-in-aid funds which come to the state through the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities (see also previous section dealing with Federal programs).

Office of Planning Coordination

Description: Created in 1966, this Office is the central long-range planning agency within the state. It coordinates development planning activities of state agencies, and coordinates such activities with municipalities, the Federal Government and the governments of other states. It also encourages and facilitates local planning activities through active assistance to cities, towns, villages and counties. Of particular pertinence to the subject of this report are its coordinative responsibilities in connection with administering the Appalachian Program as well as the Economic Development Administration programs in New York State.

For further information write:

Director
Office of Planning Coordination
488 Broadway
Albany, New York 12207

Department of Agriculture and Markets

Agricultural Fairs

Description: Among other responsibilities it allocates funds appropriated for state aid to agricultural fairs.

For further information write:

Department of Agriculture &
Markets
State Campus Building No. 8
Albany, New York 12226

Department of Transportation

Description: Formulates the overall transportation policy for the state and participates, with the Governor's approval, in proceedings before any federal regulatory agency relative to transportation within the state. Due to the potentially dynamic role recreation, cultural and historic facilities can play at both the local and regional level, transportation and recreation facilities must be developed in concert with one another. A major step was taken in securing adequate future transportation routes when the voters approved the Governor's Transportation Bond Act in 1967.

For further information write:

Commissioner
Department of Transportation
State Campus
Albany, New York 12226

Department of Commerce

Division of Economic Development

Description: Though primarily oriented to the conducting of the state's industrial development program, it also promotes the use of New York products and resources and promotes the state's tourist industry through action programs, publications and advertising campaigns. Further, it assists and coordinates New York State travel associations programs through its Bureau of Travel.

For further information write:

Division of Economic Development
N.Y.S. Department of Commerce
112 State Street
Albany, New York 12207

Division of Public Information

Description: Promotes the State of New York through publicity directed to all media. These efforts include the promotion of the State's natural resources, assistance to localities in publicizing local events and assistance in exhibits and celebrations dramatizing New York State's history and achievements. It also functions as a clearing house for information on the state and publishes numerous documents related to recreation, cultural and historic opportunities within the State.

For further information write:

Division of Public Information
N.Y.S. Department of Commerce
112 State Street
Albany, New York 12207

Conservation Department

Division of Conservation Education

Description: Has charge of conservation education activities of the Department. It publishes *The New York State Conservationist* and various informational bulletins and pamphlets, distributes news releases, arranges exhibits, lectures and the like. In addition, this division assists in conducting conservation education camps for boys and summer training courses in conservation and natural resources for elementary and secondary school teachers.

For further information write:

Director of Conservation Education
N.Y.S. Conservation Department
50 Wolf Road
Albany, New York 12201

Division of Lands and Forests

Description: Has charge of forestry work and administers the State Forest Preserve. It should be noted that a small part of the Catskill Mountains portion of the Forest Preserve lies within the study area (Delaware County). This division acquires, protects and may develop certain recreation facilities in the Forest Preserve counties. It also manages the nearly 700,000 acres of State-owned reforestation land which is located on abandoned farm land throughout the state. A recent administration change has placed the development and operation of existing and future recreation areas on reforestation land (exclusive of the State Forest Preserve) within the Division of Parks.

For further information write:

Director of Lands and Forests
N.Y.S. Conservation Department
50 Wolf Road
Albany, New York 12201

Division of Fish and Game

Description: Administers and enforces all laws pertaining to the state's wildlife resources. It investigates and does research relative to fish and wildlife conditions, issues hunting licenses, operates game farms, game refuges, game management areas, and fish hatcheries, supervises commercial fishing and sets open seasons and bag limits. This division administers the State's Fish and Wildlife Management Act which was signed into law in 1957.

For further information write:

Director of Fish and Game
N.Y.S. Conservation Department
50 Wolf Road
Albany, New York 12201

Division of Motor Boats

Description: Responsible for the registration and identification of motor boats, sanitation and safety standards, publication of cruising guides for inland waterways, boating education of children, local navigation ordinances review, safety and inspection of public vessels and the like. The division also administers a program of state aid to political subdivisions enforcing the navigation law. It is also responsible for the construction of boat launching sites, the operation and maintenance of which is the responsibility of the Division of Parks.

For further information write:

Director
Division of Motor Boats
N.Y.S. Conservation Department
50 Wolf Road
Albany, New York 12201

State Council of Parks

Description: This is the central policy determining agency for park planning and administration and outdoor recreation. It is concerned with relations between state and local parks, parkways, and places of historic, scientific and scenic interest. It is responsible for the establishment of a uniform outdoor recreation policy for the state, and acts as a clearinghouse for planning and administrative information on parks and outdoor recreation.

For further information write:

Executive Secretary (Director of State Parks)
State Council of Parks
N.Y.S. Conservation Department
50 Wolf Road
Albany, New York 12201

Division of Parks

Description: This division's responsibilities include parks and parkways, lands, grounds, reservations, structures, and buildings of scenic, historic or recreational interest. It also acts as staff to the State Council of Parks by assisting in the formulation of policies and programs and budget preparation. The Director of State Parks is also executive secretary of the State Council of Parks.

In addition, this division has the new responsibility (as of September 1, 1967) of operating and maintaining existing and planned recreation facilities on state reforestation lands together with administering state historic sites jointly with the New York State Historic Trust.

Organizationally the state is divided into 12 park regions. Each of these regions has a seven-member Park Commission plus a Regional Park Manager and his technical staff. Four of the 12 Park Commissions have jurisdiction within the area encompassed in the New York State Appalachian Region. In the following listing only the counties with which this report is concerned are listed after each Park Commission.

Allegany State Park Commission – Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua counties.

Finger Lakes Park Commission – Chemung, Schuyler, Steuben, Tioga and Tompkins counties.

Central New York State Parks Commission – Broome, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware and Otsego counties.

Capital District Park Commission – Schoharie County.

For further information write:

Director of State Parks
N.Y.S. Conservation Department
50 Wolf Road
Albany, New York 12201

New York State Historic Trust

Description: Acquires property, in the name of the state for historic purposes and operates and maintains historic sites. It designates places of historic interest and takes appropriate action to enhance public recognition and appreciation of these sites.

For further information write:

Executive Secretary (Director of State Parks)
New York State Historic Trust
N.Y.S. Conservation Department
50 Wolf Road
Albany, New York 12201

Division of Water Resources

Description: This Division acts as the arm of the Water Resources Commission. In this capacity it is responsible for planning and development and participates with local assistance in comprehensive planning for the protection, conservation, development and beneficial use of the water resources of the state. Further, it performs the water-oriented aspects of planning for the Office of Planning Coordination and is responsible for interdepartmental coordination, communication and records.

For further information write:

Assistant Commissioner for Water Resources
Division of Water Resources
N.Y.S. Conservation Department
50 Wolf Road
Albany, New York 12201

Department of Health

Description: Responsible for administration and enforcement of the Public Health Law and the State Sanitary Code. In this capacity, the department has responsibility for the supervision of local health authorities except in the City of New York. The department provides state aid for public health work in counties and cities and administers federal money allocated for health work. Its relationship with various forms of recreation is primarily one of protection of the general public with respect to drinking waters, sanitary facilities, public eating establishments and regulation and control of water for such recreation pursuits as swimming.

For further information write:

N.Y.S. Department of Health
84 Holland Avenue
Albany, New York 12208

Air Pollution Control Board

Description: This board is empowered to maintain a reasonable degree of purity of the state's air resources. It can formulate and administer regulations controlling air pollution.

For further information write:

Executive Secretary
Air Pollution Control Board
N.Y.S. Department of Health
84 Holland Avenue
Albany, New York 12208

State Commissions and Legislative Committees

In addition to the foregoing administrative agencies having management responsibilities and programs germane to recreation and cultural resource development, two independent state commissions have interests in the proper use and conservation of the resource base. These are the State Soil and Water Conservation Committee and the Temporary State Commission on Water Resources Planning. The former is concerned with the conservation of the soil and water, while the latter is empowered to investigate the practicality of a comprehensive, multi-purpose planning program for the state's water resources. It is primarily a legislative body.

Three interstate commissions plus one federal-interstate commission administer water oriented activities that directly affect recreation or water pollution within the project area: the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission (this includes the Allegheny River Basin in New York State), the Great Lakes Commission, and the Interstate Advisory Committee on the Susquehanna River Basin. The Delaware River Basin Commission is the federal-interstate commission.

A number of joint legislative committees were authorized or continued by the 1966 session of the Legislature. Three of these are the joint legislative committees entitled Conservation, Natural Resources and Scenic Beauty, Metropolitan and Regional Area Studies and State's Commerce, Economic Development, Tourism and Motor Boats.

Conservation, Natural Resources and Scenic Beauty Joint Legislative Committee

Description: Make a comprehensive study of state's natural resources with particular emphasis on the Forest Preserve, state reforestation and the encouragement of private reforestation and management, and the development of outdoor recreation facilities relating to these lands and their waters. Also included are the problems related to pesticides and a study of conservation education.

Assemblyman Charles F. Stockmeister,
Chairman
74 Second Avenue
Rochester, New York 14612

Metropolitan and Regional Area Studies Joint Legislative Committee

Description: Make a comprehensive study of the problems of metropolitan and regional area growth and in this connection gather facts and data to guide the various units of government. The committee is further charged to recommend legislation for modernizing agencies and raising public service standards in communities.

Senator Thomas Laverne, Chairman
602 Wilder Building
Rochester, New York 14614

State's Commerce, Economic Development, Tourism and Motor Boats Joint Legislative Committee

Description: Make a comprehensive study to examine the effects of existing legislation with respect to its potential for accelerating growth and expansion of existing and new business, industry and tourism. Among its investigations are included the examination of ways to increase development of recreational and other facilities for the purpose of increasing tourist trade.

Ferdinand J. Mondello, Chairman
840 Grand Concourse
Bronx, New York 10451

REGIONAL AGENCIES WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA

Federal-State

Appalachian Regional Commission (created by Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965).

Description: This is an interstate-federal regional agency in which each of the 13 member States and the Federal Government share responsibilities for the region's economic growth. Each state has its own representative to coordinate and approve individual state efforts prior to their submission to the total Commission for approval. The program emphasis is on the development of projects that will have economic impact on the region's growth.

The Act authorizes the Commission to encourage private investment in recreation projects (Sec. 102, 6) and authorizes limited construction of local access roads to serve specific recreational and other facilities (Sec. 201, a). The Act further provides for "conservation treatment including the establishment of practices and measures for the conservation and development of...recreation resources." (Sec. 203, a). A component of the water resources survey is the inclusion of measures for "the development and enhancement of the recreational potential of the region." (Sec. 206, b)

In general it should be noted that the Act requires that strong economic benefits must be provable before funds can be provided by the Commission for recreational or cultural projects.

For further information write:

State Representative
Appalachian Regional Commission
State Office of Planning Coordination
488 Broadway
Albany, New York 12207

Cooperative Extension Service

1. Resource Conservation and Development Plans (RC&D).

Description: There are two RC&D planning areas within the 14-county region.

a. Resource Conservation and Development Project plan for South Central New York – The report is published and includes Broome, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Otsego and Tioga counties.

b. Resource Conservation and Development Project Plan for Southwestern New York – This plan was scheduled for completion in the Spring of 1968. It covers Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties.

2. MIDNY

Description: MIDNY (Mid-New York) is an experimental pilot program which has the five-county region surrounding Syracuse, New York as its area of interest. Of this region only Cortland County lies within this study's purview. The MIDNY project focuses on education and research as a means of elevating the quality of public decision-making. Emphasis is placed on programs relating to comprehensive planning. These programs are provided to community leaders and others at all levels of government in an effort to create more enlightened leadership. It attempts to provide communication and understanding between urban and rural-farmer oriented groups in order to facilitate regionally effective planning.

New York State

Department of Conservation

Description: Only counties within the Project Area are listed.

Division of Parks:

Allegany Region – Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties.

Finger Lakes Region – Chemung, Schuyler, Tioga, Steuben, and Tompkins counties.

Central N.Y. Region – Broome, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware and Otsego counties.

Capital District – Schoharie County.

Division of Fish and Game:

Region 2 – Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chemung, Chautauqua, Schuyler and Steuben counties.

Region 3 – Broome, Chenango, Cortland, Tioga, and Tompkins counties.

Region 7 – Delaware, Otsego, and Schoharie counties.

Division of Lands and Forests:

Region 1 – Delaware, Otsego and Schoharie counties.

Region 2 – Broome and Chenango counties.

Region 3 – Cortland, Tioga and Tompkins counties.

Region 4 – Allegany, Chemung, Schuyler and Steuben counties.

Region 5 – Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties.

Division of Water Resources:

Western Region – Allegheny, Erie-Niagara and Genesee Drainage basins.

Eastern Region – Delaware and Hudson Mohawk (very small part) Drainage basins.

Office of Planning Coordination

Description: Administratively the state has been divided into four districts. Within each of these districts are a number of regions. Listed below are the districts together with the applicable counties contained in each. (Only study area counties are listed.)

Western New York District – includes Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Chemung, Schuyler and Steuben counties.

Central New York District – includes Broome, Cortland, Chenango, Delaware, Otsego, Tioga and Tompkins counties.

Capital District – includes Schoharie County.

Local Governmental Consolidations To Form Regional Planning Organizations

Central New York Finger Lakes Regional Planning and Development Board

Description: Involved with comprehensive planning for the five-county region centering around Syracuse, New

York. This recently formed organization is the reviewing agency for applications made throughout their jurisdiction. It is expected that they will become involved with an outdoor recreation plan for central New York sometime in 1969 with completion expected in the subsequent two or three years.

Corning Regional Planning Board

Description: This board is concerned with the City of Corning, Town of Erwin, and the Villages of Painted Post, Riverside and South Corning. It has no professional staff.

Dunkirk Regional Planning Board

Description: This board is concerned with planning for the City of Dunkirk, Village of Fredonia, and the towns of Dunkirk, Pomfret and Sheridan. As with the foregoing, the lack of a professional staff places certain constraints upon the capacity of this Board to mount an effective planning program.

Greater Ithaca Regional Planning Board

Description: This Board's area of concern is the City of Ithaca, the towns of Danby and Ithaca and the Village of Cayuga Heights. It has a Director of Planning; however, the future of this organization is in doubt as efforts are currently underway to form a county-wide planning agency. When this occurs, the Greater Ithaca Regional Planning Board may cease operations.

Appalachian Area Advisory Councils

Description: These councils are to be comprised of representatives from the New York State counties within the Appalachian region which have related planning and development needs. For purposes of coordination, an attempt is made to have the membership of such councils consist of the same people as are members of regional planning boards having concurrent jurisdiction. New York State's Appalachian Region has been divided into a Southern Tier West, Southern Tier Central and a Southern Tier East subregions.

Southern Tier West Regional Planning Board

Description: This board consists of representatives from Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua. The Board has three members from each county, appointed by the County Board of Supervisors, with the county fiscal officer, county highway superintendent, the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors and, if any, the director of the county planning board as ex-officio members.

Southern Tier Central Regional Planning Board

Description: The S.T.C. Board consists of representatives from Chemung, Schuyler and Steuben counties. As in the Southern Tier West above, three members from each county are appointed by the County Board of Supervisors, with the county fiscal officer, county highway superintendent, the chairman of the Board of Supervisors and the director of the county planning board as ex-officio members.

Southern Tier East Regional Planning Board

Description: This Board is made up of representatives from Broome, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Otsego, Tioga, Tompkins and Schoharie counties. (Plans are under consideration to shift Cortland into the Central New York Planning Board and Schoharie into the Capital District Regional Planning Board.) Qualifications for membership are similar to other boards.

Private and Institutionally Financed Regional Planning and Development Organizations

Office of Regional Resources and Development

Description: This Office is a part of the organizational structure of Cornell University. Its function is to assist in establishing direction for the development of a region roughly defined as being within a 50 mile radius of the University. The objective is to focus the wide range of expertise lodged within the University toward the betterment of its environs.

A $250,000 grant has recently been provided by the Ford Foundation. Initial efforts will be directed to a comprehensive transportation plan and a recreational facilities plan. In furtherance of these two objectives, the Office is undertaking the following studies that have relevance here.

1. Visual and Historic Inventory – Estimated completion date: September 30, 1968.
2. Tourism Study – Estimated completion date is August 30, 1969.
3. Case Study of Highway Location from Criteria developed from a conservationist's point of view – Estimated completion date is February, 1970.

4. Preliminary work has also commenced on a scenic roads study for the region.

Three Rivers Development Foundation, Inc.

Description: This is a privately financed Foundation located in Corning, New York, supported by local business and industry. It has a professional staff. The basic objective of the organization is to place local business and industry in an advantageous position in comparison with other areas throughout the country. The Foundation is currently concentrating on four areas of concern as follows:

1. Long Range Plan – With the assistance of a consultant, they are preparing a comprehensive plan which includes the geographic area embraced by the Towns of Campbell, Addison, Erwin, Lindley, Caton, Corning, and Hornby, together with four incorporated villages.

2. Cooperation with Local Communities – Currently assisting five individual communities to prepare future planning efforts.

3. Working with local groups on tourism.

4. The Foundation can purchase and option land. In this connection they are currently building a fairly large apartment complex designed by a prominent Philadelphia architect. It includes a man-made lake. Other developments are also in varying stages of planning.

Valley Development Foundation, Inc.

Description: This is a private non-profit organization supported by local businesses. It is located in Binghamton, New York and is concerned with Broome County as a whole; however, most of its activities are devoted to the Binghamton urban area. The Foundation frequently reviews plans and assists in community development projects including recreation and cultural activities. It functions as a supplementary staff which is available to existing city and county planning and redevelopment agencies as well as providing impetus for programs generated on its own.

The Foundation has been active recently in working with the Broome County Board of Supervisors in connection with an architectural competition for a Broome County Cultural Center. A plan has now been selected as a result of this competition for a cultural and performing arts center. It will be located in Binghamton.

Table VI

RESUME OF FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY AND PRIVATE OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS

OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITY OWNERSHIP AND TYPE	ALLEGANY No.	ALLEGANY Acres Miles or Golf Holes	BROOME No.	BROOME Acres Miles or Golf Holes	CATTARAUGUS No.	CATTARAUGUS Acres Miles or Golf Holes
PUBLIC RECREATION & CONSERVATION LAND						
FEDERAL						
Flood Control						
Multiple Use			1	4,400		
STATE						
Forest Preserve						
Campsites						
Parks						
Multiple Use Areas	1	650	1	1,071	1	60,480
Reforestation Areas		2,760		1,568		6,155
Special Use Areas		42,087		5,883		27,398
Campsites			1			
Fire Towers			2		3	
Conservation Education Camps	1					
Game Management Areas & Game Farms	2	6,491				
Fish Hatcheries			1	49	1	51
Boat Launching & Access Sites			2		1	
TOTAL STATE ACREAGE		51,988		8,571		94,084
Public Fishing Rights (miles)		24				36
Stocked Streams (Total miles)		74		53		191
Stocked Lakes (Total acreage)		1,821		60		1,444
Calculated Bit Game Take, 1966						
Deer	4,493		1,373		2,551	
Bear	1				9	
PUBLIC & PRIVATE RESERVOIRS, LAKES & PONDS (10 Acres or Larger)	8	1,378	13	1,614	10	4,849
COUNTY PARKS & CONSERVATION LAND			3	1,117		
Parks			(3 leased	275)	1	100
Conservation				566	16	2,000
TOWN, VILLAGE & CITY PARKS						
City			38	632	17	161
Village	4	36+	21	288		72
Town		+	25	368	2	4
NEW YORK CITY WATER SUPPLY RES.						
QUASI-PUBLIC RECREATION & CONSERVATION LAND						
Boy Scout Camps	2		1		1	
Girl Scout Camps	1		3		2	
Campfire Girl Camps					1	
Social Agency Camps (i.e. YMCA, 4-H, etc.)			2			
Educational Camps (College or University owned)					1	
Church Camps	2	4	4		9	
Nature Conservancies & Sanctuaries					1	
PRIVATE RECREATION AREAS						
Family Camping	14		8		19	
Group Camping (children &/or adults)	1		4		3	
Vacation Farms			2		1	
Dude Ranches						
Horseback Riding Stables						
Shooting Preserves – Class A					1	
Class B			1		3	
Class C			3		3	
Swimming Beaches						
Marinas & Boat Liveries						
Boat Tours & Ferry Boat Crossings						
Reg. Golf Courses (includes publicly owned)						
Open to Public (Holes)	1	9	8	108	4	45
Members Only (Holes)					3	45
Par 3 Golf Courses			1	18		
Ski Areas (includes publicly owned)	1		4		5	
Amusement Parks & Special Feature Areas					2	
Excursion Trains					1	

*Does not include Finger Lakes.

+Known data only. There may be additional park lands.

CHAUTAUQUA		CHEMUNG		CHENANGO		CORTLAND		DELAWARE	
No.	Acres Miles or Golf Holes	No.	Acres Miles or Golf Holes	No.	Acres Miles or Golf Holes	No.	Acres Miles or Golf Holes	No.	Acres Miles or Golf Holes
								1	235
									33,851
								1	
2	675	1	330	2	1,344				
	1,981		625		2,512		5,805		2,649
	15,058		501		63,710		25,006		13,344
				2		1			
				1		1		4	
				1	414				
1	2180			1	4,516			1	7,200
2	71			1	155				
4						2			
	19,965		1,456		72,651		30,811		57,044
	24		2		28		15		42
	106		14		216		118		162
	14,636				54		9		58
1,377		944		1,172		490		5,954	
								8	
15	15,156	4	150	26	1,181	12	822	38	12,689
		1	283			11	88		
15	913	2	150	1	116				
21	528	22	407		+	+	82		
31	149	7	34	1	140+		+		+
17	963	11	107		+		+	3	358+
								2	11,600
3		1		1		1		1	
2		2		1		2			
2		1		1		3		1	
1									
10				2					
22		11		5		4		13	
2		4		1					
								36	
								3	
		2						1	
1				3		1		3	
1									
1		1		3		3		1	
								1	
9									
2									
10	117	3	45	5	63	3	45	7	81
1	18	1	18			2	36		
		2	2 7						
3		1		2		5		5	
3		2		1					

(Table 6 continued)

OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITY OWNERSHIP AND TYPE	OTSEGO		SCHOHARIE		SCHUYLER	
	No.	Acres Miles or Golf Holes	No.	Acres Miles or Golf Holes	No.	Acres Miles or Golf Holes
PUBLIC RECREATION & CONSERVATION LAND						
FEDERAL						
Flood Control						
Multiple Use					1	9,751
STATE						
Forest Preserve						
Campsites						
Parks	2	2,162	1	70	1	664
Multiple Use Areas		1,930		1,314		303
Reforestation Areas		16,255		30,413		15,190
Special Use Areas					1	
Campsites						
Fire Towers	1		2		1	
Conservation Education Camps						
Game Management Areas & Game Farms					1	5,060
Fish Hatcheries						
Boat Launching & Access Sites	2				1	
TOTAL STATE ACREAGE		20,347		31,797		21,217
Public Fishing Rights (miles)		11		4		6
Stocked Streams (Total miles)		143		12		35
Stocked Lakes (Total acreage)		106		130		
Calculated Bit Game Take, 1966						
Deer	1,445		1,052		1,086	
Bear						
PUBLIC & PRIVATE RESERVOIRS, LAKES & PONDS (10 Acres or Larger)	26	7,196	14	1,549	5	1,944*
COUNTY PARKS & CONSERVATION LAND						
Parks						
Conservation	14	3,621				
TOWN, VILLAGE & CITY PARKS						
City		21+				
Village		+		+	10	41 +
Town		+		+	1	56+
NEW YORK CITY WATER SUPPLY RES.			1	1,142		
QUASI-PUBLIC RECREATION & CONSERVATION LAND						
Boy Scout Camps	2				2	
Girl Scout Camps	2					
Campfire Girl Camps						
Social Agency Camps (i.e. YMCA, 4-H, etc.)					1	
Educational Camps (College or University owned)						
Church Camps			1		1	
Nature Conservancies & Sanctuaries	2					
PRIVATE RECREATION AREAS						
Family Camping	14		8		10	
Group Camping (children &/or adults)	4		2			
Vacation Farms	2		3			
Dude Ranches						
Horseback Riding Stables	4		1			
Shooting Preserves – Class A	3		2			
Class B	3		1			
Class C			1		2	
Swimming Beaches	7					
Marinas & Boat Liveries					1	
Boat Tours & Ferry Boat Crossings					1	
Reg. Golf Courses (includes publicly owned)						
Open to Public (Holes)	4	36	1	9	1	9
Members Only (Holes)	2	36				
Par 3 Golf Courses						
Ski Areas (includes publicly owned)	3		1			
Amusement Parks & Special Feature Areas						
Excusrion Trains	1					

*Does not include Finger Lakes

+Known data only. There may be additional park lands.

STEUBEN		TIOGA		TOMPKINS		TOTALS	
No.	Acres Miles or Golf Holes	No.	Acres Miles or Golf Holes	No.	Acres Miles or Golf Holes	No.	Acres Miles or Golf Holes
1	160					3	4,795
						1	9,751
						1	33,851
						1	
1	554			3	2,437	16	70,437
	5,428		1,531		734		35,295
	19,342		7,817		18,250		300,254
						1	
						4	
1				1		17	
						2	414
1	2,504			1	6,066	8	34,017
1	16					6	342
1		1		1		15	
	27,844		9,348		27,487		474,610
	26		1		12		231
	96		48		102		1,370
	20						18,388
6,319		1,489		904		30,649	
						18	
15	918*	5	140	5	366*	195	49,952
3	416					22	2,279
				4	564	52	7,930
	+			10	320		
	+		+				
		1	112+	1	34+		
						3	12,742
				1		16	
3		4		1		23	
1		1				3	
1				1		13	
				1		4	
2				1		34	
				10		11	
				110			
16		5		5		154	
2		1				24	
						44	
		1				4	
						8	
		1				12	
1		1				14	
6		1				25	
						8	
				4		14	
						3	
3	27	4	45	6	72	60	711
3	27			1	18	13	198
						3	45
						30	
						8	
						2	

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